INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 99-- BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 26 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVI F

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
28 Apr.	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN* ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,120
18 ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
25 ,,	MALWA ..		10,986
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA*		16,568
8 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,916
15 ,,	NALDERA ..		16,088
22 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,562
20 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK* @		10,602
3rdNov.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
10 ,,	MOOLTAN x..		20,847
17 ,,	MONCHI ..		16,650
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11 120

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,989
5th July	DUMANA ..	8'427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

27th April	NARKUNDA .. 7- 0 A.M.	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
25th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
8th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia
7th July	†ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with CHITRAL ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

26thApr.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via PortOkha and Cutch Mandvie
2nd May	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th ,,	KABOA ..	East andSouth Africa.
16th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombassa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	27th Apr.	3rd May
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th April
Muroran Maru ..	5374	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5895	30th ,,	14th July

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 28788. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	28th April	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Sydney Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru,	24th ,,	31st ,,
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 854.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

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1½ ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA

A REJOINDER

By Mr. K. NATARAJAN

Editor, "Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction

By The Hon. MR. G. A. NATESAN, Editor of the "Indian Review."

This is a scathing exposure of the many mendacious allegations of Miss Mayo against the character and aspirations of the Indian people and their social institutions. Mr. Natarajan charges Miss Mayo for freely indulging in half-truths and even untruths without any attempt to verify them. The criticisms of Miss Mayo's book by Dr. Margaret Balfour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi form valuable appendices to this useful little publication. Sir Rabindranath Tagore accuses her of 'deliberate untruthful irresponsibility.' Mahatma Gandhi compares her book to the report of a drain Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the introduction to the book hopes that this exposure of 'an atrocious injustice to an ancient people' will go to some extent at least in removing 'the malignant contagion of race hatred' that has been propagated by Miss Mayo's book, particularly at a time when the Indian people are fighting for self-rule.

Price As. Twelve.

Can be had of:—

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
G.T. Madras.
All Higginbothams' Rly. Stalls.
All Wheeler's Rly. Bookstalls.
And all book-sellers in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497. Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY: Tel. No. 22997

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"THE WORLD'S NEWS"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

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There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No..... .....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

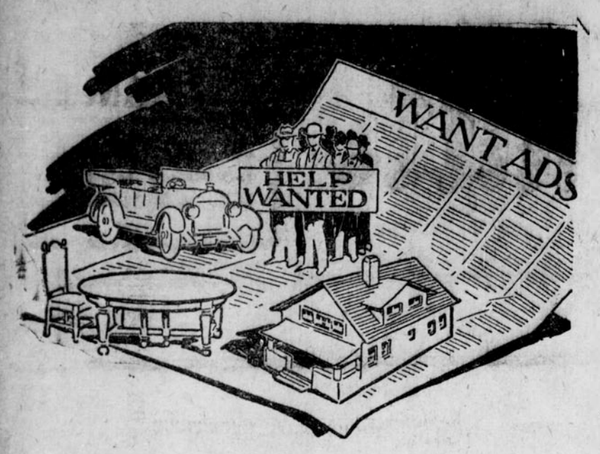
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differen on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A, B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Powbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED



Now Bombay Solves its Want problems by the use of

the classified columns in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Want to find help—Get a job—Sell a used but useful article—Find a tenant or recover some lost article. These, and many other tasks can be accomplished if you will send an advt. to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Make it a habit to use "Bombay Chronicle" classified columns when occasion requires. It is also profitable to read "Bombay Chronicle" advts. every day.

Bombay Chronicle.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India) Ltd., 8, Canning St., Calcutta—Invites application from respectable persons for the post of Special Representative on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as T. A. None need apply who has no organising capacity. Particulars on request.
A W.S.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL SIGNAL INSPECTOR for Construction work on the Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta, pay Rs 250-10-300. Applicants must be keen, energetic and fully qualified, and not under 30 years of age. Vacancy temporary with prospects of permanency if found suitable. Apply to:—Signal Engineer, E. B. Railway Calcutta.
A 30304

"NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE,. Jukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R843.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—Latest HYGIENIC ROOMS for High Class Vegetarian Hindu Families at one minute's walk from Station at very moderate rents; every accommodation and ample play ground. PODAR ESTATE, Malad.
C R[illegible]

FOR SALE.

SPORTS COATS.
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8-14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL.
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc., Rs. 1-12-6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs—sizes up to 17 1|2" collar. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs Rs. 3-4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2-14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.
Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.
For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIANS, BOOK-SELLERS and BOOK-LOVERS to buy books cheaply. Rate of shilling is ten annas only. Books on all subjects available. Marathi books are sold at half price. Make your choice out of a large stock of English books—novels, essays, poetical works, books on India—at only 8 annas per copy. A sure bargain for the purchaser. Up-country orders for assorted books, English or Marathi, are promptly executed. No catalogues. 8 annas' books include: Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "Garden of Verses;" Gertrude Page's "Supreme Desire" and "The Pathway"; Conan Doyle's "White Company;" Ballantyne's "Martin Rattler" and "Dog Crusoe"; Select poetical works of Shelley; Wordsworth, Oscar Wilde; Sir Oliver Lodge's "Substance of Faith"; Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive"; De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater" Molier's Separate plays; Quiller-Couch's "Historical tales from Shakespeare" and a good many books on India. S. GOVIND AND CO., Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
L R812.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
(Family suiter with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SENTINEL STEAM COACH SERVICE BETWEEN NAGPUR AND KATOL.

ON and from 1st May, 1928, a new Sentinel Steam Coach service will run to the following timings between Nagpur and Katol.

	514 Up.	516 Up.
Nagpur	D. 6-25	17-20
Bharatwada	D. 6-43	17-38
Kalmeshwar	D. 7-02	17-57
Kohli	D. 7-21	18-16
Metpanjra	D. 7-46	18-41
Katol	A. 8-01	18-56
	513 Dn.	515 Dn.
Katol	D. 8-55	19-20
Metpanjra	D. 9-07	19-32
Kohli	D. 9-43	19-57
Kalmeshwar	D. 10-02	20-18
Bharatwada	D. 10-24	20-39
Nagpur	A. 10-45	21-00

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, April 25, 1928.
30321

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 4273 in respect of 10 Ordinary shares Nos. 239677 to 239686 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Nirbhdas Thadhamal has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 9th August, 1927.
NIRBHDAS THADHAMAL.
R845

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 1987 in respect of 10 Ordinary shares Nos. 239687 to 239696 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Tahilram Kishinchand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 9th August, 1927.
TAHILRAM KISHINCHAND.
R846

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUNCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA and others of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have in pursuance of the power of sale reserved by them by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 2nd November, 1925, and made between Dayashanker Devshanker of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant and the said Munshershaw B. Chothia and others of the other part, contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, right, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise however, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MANECK HOUSE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 1677 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, Altamount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 583 and 607, New Nos. B|2782 and 3011, Old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64 and 65, New Survey No. B|7068 and Cadastral Survey No. 636, Cumballa and Malabar Hill Division, together with the messuages tenements, buildings, hereditaments, structures, fixtures and premises erected and standing thereon and asssessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3429 (1) and 3429(A) and Street Nos. 1 and 2 Altamount Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Framroz Dinsha Taroporewalla and others, on or towards the West by the property of Ratanji Shapurji Tata, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Sorabji Pallonji Frenchman and now belonging to Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1928.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI,
DINSHAW AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
30319

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHANMAHOMED KHIMJI, BAI SAKINABAI, wife of Khan Manomed Khimji and JAINABAI, widow of Khimji Cassam all of Bombay Khoja Mahomedans have contracted to sell the undermentioned property, to our client Mr. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days of the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground renewable in perpetuity together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house, consisting of a ground floor, first floor and part of another floor standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kala Chowki Road, also known as Chinchpokli Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 767 and New No. 12752, New Survey No. 1|2519-25 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 8368 and Old Street No. 15 and New Street Nos. 273-279 and Cadastral Survey No. 815 (Mazagaon) Division and bounded as follows:—On the East by a Chawl of Haji Dawood; on the South by private Fazandari passage; on the West by a Corner and on the North by Kala Chowki Road.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1928.

HABIB R. PARPIA,
For Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30322

AMUSEMENTS.

THE **CAPITOL**

DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m. MATINEE ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AT 4 P.M.

Next Week LAURA LA PLANTE'S Latest Picture.

THE FUNNY STORY OF A WIFE'S VENTURE TO RECAPTURE A HUSBAND WHOSE LOVE SEEMS TO BE WANING.

SILK STOCKINGS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE FROTHBLOWERS COMPANY
India's Three Most Versatile Artists
JACK CRICHTON
DOREEN COBURN
CYRIL GREEN
The LITTLE SHOW with a BIG REPUTATION.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 P.M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
in The Latest Paramount Production
"Stephen Steps Out"

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Startling Paramount Jungle Melodrama in 8 Gripping Reels—
CHANG CHANG CHANG
will stand on its own merits as a brilliantly conceived and brilliantly depicted story of the eternal struggle for existence in remote tracts where the world is yet very young.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
REX BEACH'S
WORLD-FAMOUS NOVEL:—
THE BARRIER
featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE
NORMAN KERRY—HENRY B. WALTHALL MARCELINE DAY.
Vivid Romance against a picturesque background telling of a story of the days when men fought with their Fists for their Diggings in the Gold-fields and for the Women they loved with equal readiness and fierce delight.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
JOHN BARRYMORE
The greatest lover of all ages with
MARY ASTOR
IN
DON JUAN
The Romance of a Gorgeous Sinner.
Women were toys in his hands. An innocent maid enslaved him.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 2-5-1928 for the supply of medicines and Medical appliances, etc., to the different Municipal Departments, alternately for one and three years commencing from 1-6-1928.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Medicines and Medical appliances" and be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5|- to any one deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with the Contract.

Tenderers are requested to show the Tariff rates in vogue with reference to each item. Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 24th April, 1928.
30317

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Central Stores, Chinchpokli.

Kerosine oil lamps, bulbs, gunny bags, sluice valves, alladin lamps, electric lamps, iron frames, steel poles, wooden pieces, cast iron rails, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Municipal Workshops, Foras Road.

Old solid tyres, kerosine oil tins, old cart tyres, hand-cart wheels, canvas and rubber scraps, radiators, gunny bags, motor cylinders, electric bulbs and switches, vertical boiler, old steam roller wheels, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gordon House", Apollo Bunder near Sailors' Home, valuable household furniture, oblong dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, rich carpets, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, cabinets, bedsteads, almyrahs, writing tables, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, wardrobes, hat-stand, etc., etc.

The property of G. Tweddle, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., PROPERTY OF LT.-COL. T. S. NOVIS, F. R. C. S. I. M. S., AND OTHERS, ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH APRIL, 1928, SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), ON VIEW FROM FRIDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and substantial dinner, drawing, office and bedrooms furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, Persian and English carpets, E. lamps, open carved solid blackwood furniture, also old brassware, dining-room furniture by C. Lazurus and Roberts, Chesterfield suites, rich cabinets, and ornaments, revolving top writing tables, lady's secretariat, sideboards, dumbwaiter, H. M. V. gramophone with records, rich bed-room furniture, such as bed-steads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, English ice box, Zunda cup-boards, folding camp furniture, one Chub safe on stand, one English perambulator in good order, partition screens, easy chairs, hat-stands, silver and book cases, etc., etc.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneer's rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Great Astonishment--Grand Sensation and Surprise

All this will be on

Next Saturday

See Gujarat Studio's New-Styled-Production.

Beautiful Social drama well-known and popular stars. Fine locations and other scenes of the city.

Indulal Advocate

Written by: "MASTA FAKIR" well-known writer of Humors and Comic cuts.

To be screened at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE.

Commencing from next Saturday the 28th inst.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

April 26.

S S City of Genoa, Nelson, Liverpool.
S S City of Canterbury, Bremner, Karachi.
S S Alavi, Savage, Jeddah.

LOADING.

April 25.

Steamer Sigrun for Rangoon.
Steamer Genoa Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Domala for London.
Steamer Marchioness of Bute for Hull.

S S City of Genoa:—The K N Co's steamer City of Genoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Canterbury:—The K N Co's steamer City of Canterbury will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 558 pilgrims.

EXPORTS.

April 25.

S S Rajputana for London:—9 cases brass ware, Thos. Cook and Son; 480 cwts turmeric, J Dayal; 1800 cwts cotton seeds, 800 cwts kardi seeds, 2000 cwts linseeds, Ralli Bros.

S S Assyria for Liverpool:—31 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 106 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co; 10000 cwts gingelly seeds, Volkart Bros; 61 tons metal scrap, F Klein; 250 bales cotton, N Raj Ram and Co; 60 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 58 bales wool, S Dharamsey and Co.

For Glasgow:—100 bundles hooks and shooks, L Motiram and Sons.

For New York:—95 cwts gum olibanam, 201 cwts gum Arabic, E Virji and Co.

For Boston:—10 bales wool, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Cadoceuss for Hull:—2000 cwts cotton seeds, D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp:—105 cwts gum Ghatty, S Chapsee and Co; 550 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Paramanand and Co.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, S Joharmal; 1240 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Tamboli and Co; 280 cwts bone linseeds, S Bannister and Co.

For Amsterdam:—200 cwts bonemeal, S Bannister and Co.

S S Lambeth for Genova:—55 bales cotton fly waste, H E Bodee and Sons.

S S City of Perth for New York:—1 bale woolen rug, Thos. Cook and Son.

For Sydney:—10 tons magnesium Chloride, M Gulabdas and Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—1 cask casings, D Abraham and Sons; 5 cases casings, Union Casing Supplying Co; 110 bales cotton, A Khimjee; 110 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—67 cwts chillies, J Dayal; 185 bales cotton, F F Campbell.

For Marseilles:—607 cwts groundnuts with shells, S B Torney.

S S City of Genova for Liverpool:—70 bales wool, D Latham and Co; 160 bales wool, C Parekh and Co; 30 bales wool, Bombay Co; 20 bales wool, H R Rahamanbhai; 72 bales wool, C Ghanshamdas; 362 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Swarten for Hull:—19500 cwts cotton seeds, Ralli Bros.

S S Rannenfels for Hamburg:—3450 cwts groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 3 cases wet casings, S M H Kadarbaksh; 1/1 cases dry casings, Union Casing and Supplying Co; 4 bales wool, Shamjee Mal; 28 bales cotton fly, M Narotamdas.

For Pasages:—110 bales cotton, C Thakersey and Co.

For Ghent:—10 bales cotton, C Thakersey and Co.

For Antwerp;—42 cwts gum kadaya, Tamboli and Co; 100 bales hemp, Tokarsee and Co; 26 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 2140 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Paramanand and Co.

S S Delta for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, C V Jagjivan and Co; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, G M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,228
Linseed	19,597
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,509
Gingellyseeds	1,979
Poppyseeds	367
Groundnuts	14,568
Castorseeds	12,242
Rice	96,292
Myrabollams	2,365
Cottonseeds	9,959
Mowraseeds	224
Gram	9,530
Joowar	18,007
Barley	2,289
Bajree	971
	Tons.
Coal	1,523

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 24.

T T Berlin on London	20.41-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	29.11
T T Milan on London	92.74
T T Berne on London	25.33
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 24.

Silver.—Market quiet.

Spot	26-5/8
Forward	26-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 24.

Demand Bills	487.68

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25th April 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.868 inches (.029 above normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.745 inches (.012 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours F. 096.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.2 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (0.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p. m. (previous day) 69 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. Calm.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 0 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 4.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin, 1,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 6 hrs. 51 mins. this morning (I. S. T.)

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

24th April, 1928.

The East India Cotton Association Ltd.,

RECEIPTS

Week ending 14th April.

	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta ...	.....	442
Bombay ...	75,001	42,841
Karachi ...	24,808	8,288
Madras ...	3,842	5,410
Rangoon ...	1,103	...
Tuticorin ...	1,422	918
	1,68,567	96,298

EXPORTS.

Week ending 14th April.

	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta ...	75,001	42,841
Bombay ...	75,001	424,841
Karachi ...	6,591	25,362
Madras ...	140	286
Rangoon ...	638	297
Tuticorin ...	61	...
	82,873	68,886

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 14th April.

	1927-28	1926-27
Calcutta ...	57,470	72,150
Bombay ...	24,21,761	22,90,704
Karachi ...	8,43,091	6,37,228
Madras ...	51,606	78,702
Rangoon ...	25,133	22,803
Tuticorin ...	16,592	20,022
	34,15,653	31,21,609

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 14th April.

	1927-28	1926-27
Calcutta ...	23,733	15,109
Bombay ...	12,19,778	13,98,891
Karachi ...	5,15,133	4,86,572
Madras ...	36,703	20,305
Rangoon ...	41,445	43,485
Tuticorin ...	19,393	10,422
	18,56,195	19,74,784

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 23rd April.

1928.	1927.
567	289

1st Sept. to 23rd April.

1927-28.	1926-27.
71,538	40,553

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 11th April.

	1928.	1927.
United Kingdom ...	.....	.....
Continent ...	.....	7,994
China ...	.....	1,150
Japan ...	.....	3,000
Bombay ...	.....	683
U. S. A. ...	.....	600
	.....	13,427

1st Sept. to 11th April.

	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom ...	47,081	25,945
Continent ...	2,85,804	2,30,546
China ...	9,006	63,114
Japan ...	1,54,832	1,64,722
Bombay ...	71,714	41,366
U. S. A. ...	5,324	5,826
	5,73,255	5,31,519

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 25.

The market has ruled steady but quiet with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15-10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

S S Cohinur Rs. 10-7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 10-7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April Rs. 10-6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 9-9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Sept Rs. 9-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 9-10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 24th instant:—

"New York cables Sugar hedge sales against refiners."

"Purchases holding raws although large tenders quickly absorbed. Looks higher."

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

Bombay, April 24.

	1927-28. Bales.	1926-27. Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 20th to 23rd April	48,237	57,471—	9,234
RECEIPTS. 1st Sept. to 23rd April	25,51,827	23,77,425	+1,74,402
SHIPMENTS 20th to 23rd April.			
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...
Continent	7,359	...+	7,359
China, Japan and Coast Ports	25,975	10,455+	15,520
Total	33,334	10,455+	22,879
SHIPMENTS. 1st Sept. to 23rd April.			
United Kingdom	57,912	5,739+	51,273
Continent	4,26,358	2,37,194+	1,89,164
China	1,15,800	1,52,912—	37,112
Japan	6,70,071	10,04,308—	3,34,237
Coast Ports	18,452	15,744+	2,708
U. S. A.	2,125	726+	1,399
Total	12,89,818	14,16,623—	1,26,805
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	4,703	3,445+	1,258
China, Japan and Coast Ports	25,908	8,750+	17,158

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 13th April.

	1928.	1927.
Madras ...	12,496	13,536
Bombay ...	42,160	28,680
Sind ...	1,669	4,871
Bengal ...	1,973	1,863
United Provinces ...	54	181
Punjab ...	8,132	5,951
Central Provinces ...	8,141	5,275
Berar ...	24,826	9,132
N. W. P. Provinces ...	...	...
Ajmer/Merwara ...	297	494
Burma ...	...	...
Jodhpur State ...	374	265
Alipura State ...	...	...
Rajpipla State ...	1,933	524
Jaipur State ...	359	876
Baroda State ...	8,427	10,320
Nabha State ...	...	...
Cambay State ...	486	298
Alwar State ...	...	...
Holkar State ...	2,068	...
Katosan State ...	...	...
Hyderabad State ...	6,779	...
Barwani State ...	...	...
Nawanagar State ...	...	...
Chota Udepur ...	...	...
Porbander State ...	453	...
	1,20,616	82,266

1st Sept. to 13th April.

	1927-28	1726-27
Madras ...	77,164	1,26,490
Bombay ...	5,17,118	4,91,712
Sind ...	1,09,625	1,10,994
Bengal ...	22,080	19,841
United Provinces ...	1,58,260	1,74,845
Punjab ...	7,03,192	6,05,800
Central Provinces ...	4,00,488	3,32,204
Berar ...	8,08,920	7,27,311
N. W. F. Provinces ...	...	578
Ajmer/Merwara ...	33,916	30,061
Burma ...	26,909	38,810
Jodhpur State ...	5,736	3,734
Alipura State ...	216	1,827
Rajpipla State ...	14,441	15,879
Jaipur State ...	12,402	7,567
Baroda State ...	41,171	40,750
Nabha State ...	27,266	19,126
Cambay State ...	1,511	750
Alwar State ...	168	1,038
Holkar State ...	1,13,401	...
Katosan State ...	...	...
Hyderabad State ...	4,23,255	...
Barwani State ...	12,551	11,849
Nawanagar State ...	5,135	...
Chota Udepur ...	900	...
Porbander State ...	1,340	...
	35,17,165	27,62,066

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	0/8-1/8 Sellers

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 24.

Java Sugar. Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

July/Sept per cwt	1/2-14
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/3-3/4
c & f. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt.	14/2-3/4
c & f Karachi —	
July/Sept. per cwt.	14/3-1/2

"SISTER INDIA"

REPLY TO "MOTHER INDIA"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder how many of your readers have heard of the book "Sister India" only lately published in Bombay or how many have read it? I wish to draw the attention of those to whom this book is unknown. To my mind it is the best reply up to the moment to Miss Mayo's fabrication "Mother India." The author "World Citizen" writes in a simple honest style. Honest he is throughout and simple for he merely writes the truth, heavily documented from the writings of well-known politicians and historians, mostly Europeans, including the Abbe Dubois—Miss Mayo's pet source of quotation.

".....The Hindus.....are nearly our equals in all that is good and are inferiors only in all that is bad"—"In education, in manners, in accomplishments and in the discharge of social duties, I believe them superior to some European nations and scarcely inferior to any." ".....It will perhaps be found that among an equal number of distressed people the proportion of determined rogues is greater in Europe than in India", quotes the author from Dubois, but in her "Drain Inspector's Report" it suited Miss Mayo better to close her eyes when the above passages in Dubois' writing obstructed her view.

The author cannot be said to be prejudiced in the slightest degree for he does not deny the benefits derived from British Rule; in fact, one notices throughout the book his fairness of mind. If there is any exhibition of heat in certain passages I would quote his own words from his preface. "In a discussion of this character, some warmth is necessarily generated. It is not easy to avoid it specially when we feel strongly and write sincerely", and which self-respecting Indian does not feel strongly, when Miss Mayo callously "ridicules the whole manhood and womanhood of India", weaves untruth round some main facts she has picked up and distorts the social customs till we can barely recognise them as ours and even earnestly wishes for the whole extinction of Indians because they are a "world menace?" The book is a "National Insult", but Miss Mayo has insulted the womanhood of India the most. For to the mothers she has attributed the vile habit of practising unnatural vice on her innocent babes. Could anything more despicable be written? No human being with a right to the name of woman can ever write such a thing.

What does an "old maid of 49" know of the sacredness and the joy of motherhood? Ask those who have shed tears of happiness, who have felt the vital pangs of motherhood, ask those who are mothers whether they be the "civilised of the West" or the "savages of the East" if it is ever possible for a mother to wilfully degrade these innocent ones with their helpless clinging arms? The mother may be as vile a person as imaginable herself, but she will guard her babe as the rarest jewel. Had Miss Mayo been a mother she would have realised this, but to her these joys have been denied, so thoughtlessly she lets her pen fly. The author exposes Miss Mayo's thoroughly sexualised mind. That Miss Mayo has what they call a "Sex Complex" no student of psychology can deny. And when the mind of an "old maid" becomes so deeply sexualised then she is very sick indeed and it is time to see a doctor.

That we have such evils as child marriage, illiteracy, Purdah, polygamy, no one denies and for that matter which country has not evils? And since there are evils are we not fighting them tooth and nail? Who has fought more for compulsory education and the abolition of child marriage, than the Indian women, when at the Women's Educational Conference in Delhi last February burning speeches were made to abolish this evil and out of the 500 women present from every part of India and sent as representatives, not one opposed the resolution to support Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill for raising the marriageable age and making child marriage punishable under Penal Code. The women went further—they wrote a joint petition to the Viceroy and waited on him asking him to give his full support to the Bill and help it to pass, and we are still hoping that he will not disappoint us.

The All-India Women's Educational Conference is very new to the country. But I feel sure that it is going to be the strongest living force in the country in a very short time. The women of India are going to succeed where the men have failed. But to Miss Mayo this is an impossibility, for to her we are just passive animals, "incapable of developing any of those higher mental qualities" and with minds "totally uncultivated." So I for one would pay my tribute to the author of "Sister India" for revealing to those in the dark the true position of Indian women in the past and in the present. It is absolutely untrue, says the author, to believe that the women in India are held in little esteem and in a degrading condition, and that because they do not move about in free association with men they are kept in bondage behind the veil. "For that Islamic device the Purdah signifies the reverence attached to women and the wish to concentrate their influence on the home far more than the Victorian idea of female inferiority" and not to protect them against "opportunities" as Miss Mayo suggests. "In no nation of antiquity were women held in so much esteem as amongst the Hindus," quotes the author from Mill's History of India, and again from Mayhew "Woman as she presents herself to Hindu imagination is the priestess of the home, watering the sacred plant, keeping the sacred fire.....she is the centre of all activity, not shut off in any way from the males of varying ages and generations but influencing vitally their home talk and actions." From Dubois, "the person of a woman is sacred. She cannot be touched in public by a man even with the end o the fingers.....she is never addressed by anybody.....but under the respectful name of mother....." a male who would stop merely to gaze on a female passing by as our loungers in Europe are accustomed to do, would be considered by all as insolent and uneducated person."

"For the women of India have raised an ideal lofty and selfless for all to behold, and they have come near its attainment", says Mr. Otto Rothfield, I.C.S. Wonder of Wonders!

Those who know India have laughed and always will laugh at Miss Mayo's book. But the majority in the West and America are appallingly ignorant of India and its affairs. "What does the average American actually know about India? That Mr. Gandhi lives there, also tigers", says Miss Mayo, and it is for such she has catered, hoping that in their ignorance they will gulp down all she writes. "Believe what I say", she asks and if the majority have believed, then the author of "Sister India" has set himself a stupendous task to convince them the truth, for "little knowledge is a dangerous thing." At the All-India Women's Educational Conference as we stood about in groups talking during the recess hour, a European lady came up to me and said: "I am Hungarian and I represent 17 European papers, will you let me take some Snap Shots?" "If you represent 17 papers then tell them what we think of that horrible woman K. M.", came a voice from behind. I turned round and to my surprise found that the speaker was an English woman.

Of one thing I am certain that had Miss Mayo dared to write such a book about Britain, or any other independent country in the world, the book, whether true or untrue, would have been banned by the law from the country and every copy confiscated and burnt.

"Sister India" can be had from the publisher, Mr. G. S. Warty, Sister India Office, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Those who wish to know the truth about Mother India should read this book—and it is our duty to know the truth about India—for writes Colonel Todd, author of "Rajasthan", "Where shall we look for sages like those whose systems of philosophy were the prototypes of those of Greece, to whose work Plato, Thales and Pythagoras were disciples....." and the late Professor Max Muller says: "In the study of the history of the human mind, in the study of ourselves, of our true selves, India occupies a place second to no other country. Whatever sphere of the human mind you may select for your special study, whether it be language, or religion or mythology or philosophy, whether it be laws or customs, primitive art, or primitive science, everywhere you have to go to India, whether you like it or not, because some of the most valuable and most instructive materials in the history of men are treasured up in India and in India only."—Yours, etc.,

(MRS.) H. MAYA DAS.

Cawnpore, April 20.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—EASIER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—PRICES OPEN 10 POINTS LOWER—TRADE FXING CALL COTTON—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER OUTLOOK EXPECTATIONS OF FEW TENDERS—ENORMOUS COVERING—PRICES ROSE 36 POINTS—FUTURES 21 TO 10 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, April 24.

During the early part of the session, the New York futures market ruled easy on reports of favourable weather in the South and lower Liverpool quotations. Prices opened 10 points lower but steady absorbtion of contracts well sustained prices with good deal of resistence. Expectations of few tender notices to-morrow against May contracts frieghtened shorts and considerable covering followed, resulting in a sharp rise in old crop positions. The trade was also fixing steadily call sales. Later on unfavourable weather outlook induced general buying of new crop months and the market closed at a net rise of 21 to 10 points. Spot cotton ruled firm and prices rose 25 points to 20.90c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 27 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices penetreted through 20 cents level and closed at 20.22c.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 24.

Previous Close:—20.00.
10 a.m.:—19.90 —.10 Opening.
10-21 a.m.:—19.89 —.11 Lowest.
11 a.m.:—19.93 —.07.
12 noon:—19.96 —.04.
2-43 p.m.:—20.25 plus .25 Highest.
3 p.m.:—20.21 plus .21 Close.
Range 36 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 24th instant.

"General buying of new crop positions. Unfavourable advices from the South."

Reuter:—"Early declined on favourable weather but rallied later on covering by shorts and less favourable crop conditions.

Messrs. Gunigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 24th instant as under:—

"Shorts uneasy. Few May notices expected to-morrow. Trade fixing steadily."

T. Price & Co.:—"Stock Exchange buying caused advance. Crop improving, though late."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Receipts to date 24-4-28:—1927-28 7,650,000; 1926-27 12,255,000.

Receipts Yesterday 24-4-28:—1927-28 23,000; 1926-27 15,000.

Exports to date 24-4-28:—1927-28 6,124,000; 1926-27 9,504,000.

Stock at Ports 20-4-28:—1927-28 1,527,000; 1926-27 2,154,000.

Stock Interior Towns 20-4-28:— 1927-28 773,000; 1926-27 859,000.

Stock at Liverpool 20-4-28:— 1927-28 852,000; 1,418,000.

Visible Supply 20-4-28:—1927-28 4,229,000; 1926-27 5,942,000.

Quantity in Sight 20-4-28:—1927-28 12,949,000; 1926-27 17,426,000.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 24.

May	20.36+.20
July	20.21+.21
October	19.95+.11
December	19.84+.10
January	19.81+.15
Middling Spot	20.90+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 24.

May	20.03+.27
July	19.89+.23
Middling Spot	20.22+.26

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool are closing time)

May	20.10
July	19.93
October	19.76
New York. Noon Call.	
May	20.16
July	19.98
October	19.79
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
May	19.72
July	19.60
Cctober	19.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LONDON METALS.

London, April 24.

Copper, English Best Selected	£64-7/8
Copper, Braziers	£74-3/4
Yellow Metal	£64-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£234

LIVERPOOL.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—EXTENSIVE LONG LIQUIDATION—GOOD TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—EASIER NEW YORK OPENER—FUTURES 13 TO 14 POINTS LOWER—SPOT SALES 6,000 BALES—HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION OF EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, April 24.

The Liverpool market when recently opened firm every day, experienced reversal of tendency and prices opened quiet at a decline of 4 points. Reports of favourable weather induced considerable long liquidations and good trade fixing of call sales failed to improve prices. Lower New York opening advices helped the market to decline further and prices closed easy at a loss of 13 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices affected adversely and closed 7 points lower at 10.23d. per lb. Sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Empire futures ruled easy in sympathy with Americans and closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points. Heavy long liquidation in Egyptians forced prices to a decline of 38 to 40 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 24th instant:—

Improved weather causing liquidation. Looks reactionary (Reiss Bros)..

Decline owing to more favourable weather reports. Bulls realizing to secure profits, prevailing opinion is that the effect of unfavourable crop accounts has been discounted. Our opinion is that market will decline if crop accounts improve. (Gruning & Co.).

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dated 24th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"Weather reports more favourable. Egypt heavy selling by longs."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-50 p.m.:—"Shortage contracts expected small tenders to-morrow."

Certified stock in New York on 20th instant is 139,000 Bales against last week 146,000 Bales.

A latest cable from Cairo States swarms of locusts have arrived in upper and lower Egypt, and are attacking the cotton plants.

Cotton compressed throughout in India:

	1927-28. Bales.	1926-27. Bales.
	3,517,165	2,762,066
Cotton expected from all Indian ports ..	1,856,195	1,974,784

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 24th inst.:—

(1- Cold rains in the Eastern Belt.

(2) Despite good trade fixing call sales, Liverpool market declined on prospects of favourable weather in the South.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Liverpool Cables:—Weather map generally better but more rains. Trade good buyer."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 24.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.20—.10
Scinde, Fine	8.40—.10
Scinde, Superfine	8.60—.10
Bengal, Good	8.00—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.20—.10
Bengal, Fine	8.40—.10
Oomra, Good	8.50—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.75—.10
Oomra, Fine	9.00—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.35—.35
Broach, Fine	9.60—.35
Broach, Superfine	9.80—.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 24.

April	20.24—.39
May	20.34—.38
June	20.44—.38
July	20.55—.38
August	20.54—.37
September	20.54—.37
October	20.81—.40
November	20.76—.40
December	20.76—.40
January	20.64—.40
February	20.62—.40
March	20.60—.40
April	20.60—.40
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	21.00—.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 24. Opening	Closing
April		10.70—.13
May	10.73	10.65—.13
June		10.59—.13
July	10.65	10.57—.13
August		10.50—.13
September		10.45—.12
October	10.47	10.39—.13
November		10. 32—.13
December		10.31—.14
January	10.40	10.31—.14
February		10.31—.13
March	10.40	10.31—.13
April		10.30—.14
Middling Spot		11 23—.07

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	
Spot	15-1/4

BOMBAY.

VERY SMALL BUSINESS—UNDERTONE NERVOUS—CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, April 25.

Following a further rise of 21 points the local market opened to-day at Rs. 378/- for Broach J.-A. and improved to Rs. 378/8 on short covering. There exists nervous feeling and in the absence of buyers, jobbers depressed prices to Rs. 377/8. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 11 points and improved further 5 points on later advices, yet the local market did not respond and closed at 3-30 p.m. as under. Owing to the death of Mr. Roberts, late senior partner of Messrs. Prier de Saone & Co. the Sewri Market remained entirely closed to-day:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M.	371
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A.	378
Fine M. G. Oomra May	341
Fine M G Oomra July	346
F G M G Bengal May	316

TENDERS.

Bombay, April 25.

F G M G Broach April-May:—To-day 1,000, Total 2,700.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25.

April 230.20 plus 1.80.
July 237.20 plus 2.60.
October 242.70 plus 2.20.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25.

		Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract April May
Bengal Superfine	...	330	
Bengal Fine	...	325	
Bengal F.G.	...	320	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	325	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	320	
Wardha-Hingt Fine		365/67	
Nagpur Fine	...	365/67	
Yeotmal Fine	...	355/57	
Arvi Fine	...	355/57	
Amraoti Fine	...	345/47	
Khamgaon-Akola	...	345/47	
Mulkapur Fine	...	337/40	
Khandesh Fine	...	330/32	
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	...	380	
Purna F.G.G.S.	...	345	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	....	360	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	340	
Surat	...	450	+75
Navsari			+95
Broach Fine	...	396	+17/8+15 A./May
Westerns M.G.	...	385	
Cambodia	...	440	
Miraj-Sangli	...	395	
Comte Good	...	400+27/8X25/6	
Dhollera			—1/2
Kadi/Viramgam			+3/4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 25.

	Yesterday Bales.	Since 1st September. This year.	Last year.
In full-pressed			
Khandesh ...	608	290,677	306,426
Central India ...	663	279,095	269,258
Parsi and Nagar	852	279,276	184879
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...	95	197,261	65,101
Berar ...	3,249	637,111	540,982
Central Provinces	1,588	279,057	221,969
Total Oomras	7,085	1,372,477	1,588,615
Dholera ...	681	128,393	126,414
N.-W. Provinces		63,060	54,267
Rajputana ...	115	43,212	44,662
Sind Punjab ...	438	133,720	111,760
Broach ...	4,241	169,414	142,438
Coompta and Dharwar ...	320	48,560	65,732
Westerns-Northerns	643	14,952	30,611
Cocconada		.....	403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		13,282	9,838
Persian ...	5	4,486	3,794
American ...	386	33,827	157,249
Egyptian and African ...	.....	40,283	46,185
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...	.....	69	51
Total ...	13,914	2,565,741	2,382,050

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept to 19th April. Yesterday	This year	Last year.
In full-pressed Bales.			
Europe ...	2 048	478,135	243,659
Japan and China	3,750	760,046	1,148,269
Coast Ports ...	50	18,302	14,249
Upcountry by Rail	.....	51,746	75,204
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...	.....	32,024	6,301
Total ...	5,848	1,340,254	1,487,672

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, April 25

SOLD.

Gold Ready	21	8	0
Gold Vaishakha	21	8	0
Jaitha	21	7	3
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Silver Ready	60	3	0
London Ready	26-5/8		
London Forward	26-7/16		
London—Shanghai.—			
Oepning	2	7	6
Closing	2	7	5
New York Cent	58	0	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Vaishakha 60/2	60/4	60/2	60/3	
Jaitha 60/3	60/4	60/3	60/3	

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought. America sold on China account. Reaction towards fall possible after the rise.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 25.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32
LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1/6 1/4 April/May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 237-1/2
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 822
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 139-3/4.
Banks buying 60 days 126-3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 137-1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 175-3/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.
JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4
CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.88 1/8 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 3/8 25th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 3/8 24th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 24th inst.
London/Belgium 34.96 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.32 inst.
London/Italy 92.65 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 24th inst.; £4-4-10 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 26-5/8 24th inst.; 26 7/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 26-1/2 24th inst.; 26 5/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-1/8 24th inst.; 57-7/8 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 4 1/16 per cent 24th inst.; 4 1/16 Per cent 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 4-1/8 per cent 24th inst.; 4-1/8 per cent 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos 5 per cent. 6 mos 4 per cent. 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £9/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £17/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £19/0/0

LINSEED.

London, April 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/5/0
Shipment sellers May/June £18/5/0
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment hull paid May/June £15/18/6
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/12/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 24.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers May/Aug. 30/3
Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 31/3

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar, April 23.

Wheat Ready 4|4. 4|8.
Wheat Har. 4|7|3.
Wheat Assuj 4|12|3.
Gram Ready 3|11, 3|12|6.
Gram Jeth 3|10|9.
Gram Assuj 3|15|6.
Barley Ready 3|3, 3|4.
Barley Jeth 3|4.
Barley Assuj 3|8.
Rapeseed Ready 7|6, 7|12.
Rapeseed Jeth 7|10|6.
Rapeseed Bhadon 8|-.
Gwara Ready 3|-.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BIG DROP IN TATA IRONS.

LONG INTEREST LIQUIDATED.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, April 25

Cotton Mill Shares ruled quiet but steady. There is remarkable absence of sellers and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The general opinion is gaining ground that present prices are low enough and every day the end of the strike is coming near and nearer

TATA IRON SHARES.

Reports of strike at Jamshedpur influenced considerable liquidation in Tata Iron Shares resulting in a decline of Rs. 20/- for Defds. and Rs. 7/8 for Ordinary Shares. Large long interest held by certain bulls was liquidated and all high hopes of better prospects and steady production could not induce any buying. Confidence is impaired and now it will take several months to have the legitimate effect of the soundness of iron industry. As a matter of fact bears will not fail to hammer as they fortunately caught hold of an overbought market. Thus to-day's action goes to prove that in speculation, the technical situation stops to work and arguments of vague nature come forward that Defds. are not likely to give any dividend for some years. This fact existed but was lost sight on account of clever manipulation and eleventh hour bulls are left to take care of shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Most of the shares ruled easy. Cements suffered a fall. Alcock Shares also declined. Scindia Shares ruled easy.

FORWARDED LIST.

The Board of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have resolved that Forward Business in the shares of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ltd., be allowed from the July 1928 settlement.

COTTON

Bombay, April 25.

Paid up		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	372/8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312|8
200	Bombay Dyeing	888-12
950	Bradbury	225
100	Century	408-12
100	Colaba Land	126-4
500	Central India Pt	496-4
100	Kurla	165
100	Crescent	167-8
250	Curim.	230
500	David	260
250	Dawn	580
200	Edward Sassoon	101/4
10	E D Sassoon	0-12-6
100	Elphinstone	16
150	Fazulbhoy	863-12
50	Finlay	135
1000	F. Petit	400
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	116-4
100	Indian Bleaching	283-12
100	Indore Malwa	357-8
100	Jamshed Mfg	47/8
300	Kastoorchand	19-8
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	238-12
100	Luxmi Cotton	6900xd
100	Madhavrao Sed.	7
100	Morarjee	1850
500	Mathuradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000	Morarji	1850
100	New Great	272-8
10	New City	110
100	Pabaney	265
100	Pearl	567-8
100	Phoenix	390
250	Simplex	166-4
100	Sholapur	7375
50	Swan	135
100	Swadeshi	496-4
500	Tata Mill	65
500	Vishnu Cotton	2960

BANKS.

127	Imperial	1460
127	Imperial	357-8
50	India	90-4
20	Baroda	92
25	Central	26-12
25	Eastern	94/8
£12 1/2	National Bank	4/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ad. Prantej	902-8
	Amritsar Patti	138
	I/Cen. Prov. Rly	100/8
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Rly.	90
100	Hoshiarpur	100
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	93
100	Sialkote	103
100	Upper Sindh	88/9
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	712-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	700
100	Alcock	408-12
125	Br. Burma	835
10	B. Burma No. 1	302-8
10	Br. India Insurance	8/12
8	sh. Burma Pet.	4/14
100	B. Tramway	147-8
50	B. Tramway	68
100	Bombay Steam	270
50	Bombay Telephone	51
10	Bundi Cement	22-14
200	Indian Cement	313-2
	Central India Mining	17-12
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2	Do. Defd	1
100	Katni Deferred	850
100	Katni Ordinary	236-4
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2150
10	Punjab P. Cement	15-8
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	12-8
10	Shivrajpur	39-4
75	Tata Iron Defd.	76
20	Tata Iron Defd.	280
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95-8
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100	Tata Hydro	1127-8

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 25.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1951-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/8/6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.
Forward Rates:—2nd May sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9 1945-55 Rs. 106/9
Tone of Market.—Quiet dull limited business.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 25.

3 months 4-1|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 24.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£129-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£91
Conversion Loan	£77-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c	£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Steling Loan	£60/7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70/7/8
Consols	£56-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-5/3

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 25.

Castorseeds:—May: Opening Rs. 49-11, Lowest Rs. 49-10-6, Closing Rs. 49-15.

Castorseeds:—September: Opening Rs. 52-11, Lowest Rs. 52-8, Closing Rs. 52-12.

Cottonseeds:—May: Opening Rs. 5-0-9, Closing Rs. 5.

Groundnut Seeds:—May: Opening Rs. 57-13, Closing Rs. 57-14.

100	Tata Power Ord.	560
100	Tata Power Pref.	910
215	Scindia Steam	15-6

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10	7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	12-8
100	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
100	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	95-8
100	p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
100	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	11115
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
560	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	480
500	4-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	360

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with mails of 12th instant due to arrive at midnight.

FRIDAY, April 27.

Exmn. Results of Final M.B.B.S., Part I (New Regulations); Final M.B.B.S. Part II (New Regulations) and Final M.B.B.S. (Old Regulations), University Hall 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 28.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Ordinary quarterly general meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3 p.m.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Under the auspices of the School of Indian Music, Master Krishna of the Gandharva Natak Mandali will give a musical concert to-morrow (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Shankerwadi Brahmin Sabha Hall, Charni Road, particulars regarding which can be had from the Principal of the School at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

ST. TERESA'S HIGH SHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes of the above school will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall; when Commander H. Digby will preside, and Mrs. Digby distribute the prizes.

LEAGUE OF YOUTHS.

A meeting of the local youths will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bombay Students' Brotherhood hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty for the formation of the local branch of the League of Youths.

ADDRESS TO TOPIVALA.

A public meeting of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin Community will be held on next Sunday (April, 29) at the Library Hall of the Community's Nivas (Girgaum) to consider a scheme of address to be presented to Shrimant Narayanrao Anant Desai, Topivala, the greatest benefactor of the Community.

FEAST OF GLORIOUS PATRIARCH ST. JOSEPH.

On Sunday the 6th May, there will be a solemn Feast with High Mass, Exposition, Sermon in English, Procession and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament in the Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours, Sonapur at 9 a.m. (S.T.). Rev. D. Remedios Chaplain of St. Theresa (Girgaum) will preach an impressive sermon upon the Work and Life of St. Joseph.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th and is due to arrive here on the 28th afternoon via from Japan via intermediate ports of call.

"Clan Apsleyhall" left Suez for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta evening of 22nd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Bingo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 23rd inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 20th May.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Karoa" is expected to arrive here from South and East African ports on Saturday morning the 28th instant will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAME.

6-30 p.m.—St John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas. Talk "What to do When a Bone Breaks", by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, M.B.E.

B. R. Deodhar (Of the Indian School of Music)—Vocal Music.

7-30 Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Buletin; Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—What Do You Think?, "A mystery episode of the Peace Conference." By "K. M."

AFTER DINNER CONCERT.

Violet Stewart, Piroja Patuck Duets on two Pianos; Constance Preston, Recitals; C. P. Bramble, Tenor.

9-40 p.m.—Violet Stewart and Piroja Patuck, "Scherzo", Saint Saens.

9-50 p.m.—William Shakespeare (Born, April 26th, 1564.)

In Commemoration of this Great event in the History of Literature.

Constance Preston will give a short recital of Excerpts from some of his plays.

"Mistress Mine," (Lyric from Twelfth Night.); "The Casket Scene", (The Merchant of Venice Act 3, Sc. 2.); "The quality of Mercy", (The Merchant of Venice Act 4, Sc. 1.); "The Balcony Scene." (Romeo and Juliet Act 2, Sc. 2.).

From "Macbeth." (a) Act 1, Sc. 7; (b) The Sleepwalking Scene (Act 5, Sc. 1.).

10-15 p.m. C. P. Bramble.

Shakespearean Songs, (a) Come away Death; (b) O Mistress Mine; (c) Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind, Roger Quilter.

10-25 p.m. Violet Stewart and Piroja Putack.

(a) Tourbillon 'Melan-Gueroult'; (b) Valse Miniature, 'Melan-Gueroult.

10-35 p.m. C. P. Bramble.

(a) In Beauty Moulded Is My Sweet, 'Sandford'; (b) As Ever I Saw, 'Warlock.'

10-45 p.m. Experimental European Relay.

An attempt will be made to relay P.C. J.J. The Experimental Short-wave Station of Messrs. Philips Radio, Edinhoven, Holland.

Nothing except the mint can make money without advertising.

GLADSTONE.

HIGH COURT.

MERCHANTS' BANK CASE.

TO BE HEARD TO-DAY

The matter of the Merchants' Bank which was closed down in pursuance to an interim order of the High Court about a month ago, was due to be heard on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court. But it has been adjourned to Thursday along with other insolvency matters.

The previous order was an ex-parte order at the instance of a creditor, and a notice was issued against the Merchants' Bank which will be heard on Thursday.

DEFAMATION CHARGE AGAINST "NAVSARI PRAKASH"

CASE COMPOUNDED

The case in which Dorab R. Meherjee Rana, Framroze Pherozesha Vakharia and Maneck H. Dadachanji, Proprietor, Printer and Acting Editor respectively off the "Navsari Prakash" a Gujerati weekly were charged with defamation at the instance of Rustomji B. Velati, a Parsee amateur actor was marked compounded by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday on the defendants expressing regret.

The complainant had alleged that in an article published on April 1 by the defendants, he and his colleagues were defamed and described as "shameless people and scamps."

WIFE HACKED TO DEATH

VERDICT OF MURDER BY CORONER'S JURY

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of murder against Bala Bhima who, it was alleged, hacked to death his wife Bhagoobai and his cousin Bhima on the 20th instant under tragic circumstances already reported in these columns. The suspect and the deceased lived in a room at Kumbharwada. It was alleged by the suspect that he suspected his wife's fidelity who was on intimate terms with Bhima and on the night in question seeing his wife coming alone from outside got excited and hacked Bhima to death with a hatchet and then inflicted five wounds on his wife by the same hatchet with the result that she died soon after admission in the J. J. Hospital.

RAO SAHEB TEJOO KAYA

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CONTRACTOR

Rao Saheb Tejoo Kaya died at his native place Laija, Cutch, on Tuesday midnight after a short illness.

Born in 1861 Rao Saheb Tejoo Kaya struggled hard in his early days to build up his present business which now boasts of branches in C. P. and Northern India. The deceased was held in high esteem by all who knew him and was created a J.P. in 1903. The title of a Rao Saheb was conferred upon him in 1914 for having successfully completed very large and important constructional works for the Bombay Port Trust.

He was of a charitable disposition, having given large sums in various charities. He was a most prominent leader of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain community.

The deceased leaves behind a widow, a son, two daughters and a very large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

As a mark of respect to the deceased the Grain Merchants' Association, the Rice Merchants' Association, the Grain Dealers' Association and many other institutions will remain closed on Thursday.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The receipt of the following contributions towards the above School are acnnowledged:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 5,35,040-0-4; The Bombay Municipal Corporation contribution for the year 1927-28 Rs. 1,500-0-0; A Parsee Rs. 100-0-0; Bai Kali, widow of the late Mr. Ganesh Mulji Rs. 25-0-0; Bai Jaimati Vanmali Bhikha Rs. 25-0-0; The Secretary, Lodge "Beaman," No. 1069, S.C., Rs. 25-0-0; A Zoroastrian Rs. 20-0-0; Mrs. M. Sweeney Rs. 20; Bai Amba N. N. Parviz, for January, February and March 1928 Rs. 15-0-0; Bai Dolatbai Gustad Irani Rs. 13-0-0; A sympathiser Rs. 10-0-0; A Parsi Lady Rs. 10-0-0 A sympathiser Rs. 10-0-0; A party of Sindhi gentlemen Rs. 10-0-0; A Zoroastrian and the Britannia School for Boys and Girls, Parel Rs. 7-0-0; Dr. Rustomji Fakirji Rs. 7-0-0; The Mantri, Hindu Anathashram, Nadiad Rs. 7-0-0; A Hindu gentleman Rs. 6-2-0; The Boy Scouts of Broach Rs. 5-9-3; Sums of and under rupees five Rs. 18-0-0; Total Rs. 5,36,873-11-7.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday the 25th April; 1928, tenders to the amount of £750,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 2nd May 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

ENHANCEMENT OF TRAMWAY FARES.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CORPORATION AND COMPANY

COMPANY GIVES ULTIMATUM.

A representative of the "Chronicle" is able to report a new development of great public importance in regard to the controversy that has been raging between the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Ltd., and the Corporation on the question of enhancement of tramway fares. The Corporation had entrusted consideration of the matter to a special Committee whose recommendations had not been accepted by the Tramway Company.

The fat is again in fire and it is now understood that the Tramway Company has recently written to the Corporation to say that the question of fares has been pending too long to be delayed any longer and asking the Corporation to register their approval or disapproval to the schedule of fares originally proposed by them. The Tramway Company stands on what it considers its legal rights and further contends that it is fully entitled to the enhanced rates. All information in regard to the question had already been supplied to the Corporation and if more was required the Company would be pleased to do so.

It would appear that the Tramway Company is bringing matters to a head and hence further developments would be keenly awaited.

Will the Corporation yield to the demands of the Tramway Company? Or will it insist on its "legal rights"? These questions occur to everybody and are bound to come up before the Corporation at an early date.

ENGLISH WIFE OF HINDU MERCHANT.

HUSBAND'S PETITION

At the Madras High Court there is a suit pending before Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao in which Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji the petitioner, living in Malabar Hill, Bombay applies for letters of administration to be issued to the estate of the late Mina Randa in his favour with a will annexed.

The late Mina Randa was of British nationality, born in London on March 14, 1877. She was converted to Hinduism according to Vedic rites and was recognised and treated as a Hindu in Hindu Society and in all social and other functions. After such conversion to Hinduism she married the petitioner according to Vedic rites on May 21, 1922.

Mina Randa died on August 14, 1923, at Bombay where she was on a visit. Her permanent residence at the time of her death was Adyar, in the district of Chingleput, Madras Presidency. The deceased was at the time of death possessed of property within the Madras Presidency. The deceased was survived by the petitioner, her husband, and no other relations. The assets which are likely to come into the petitioner's hands do not exceed in the aggregate Rs. 20,820 and the net amount is Rs. 18,820. The petitioner claims the administration of the estate of the property and effects as husband and heir to the said estate.

When the case came on for hearing on Monday the petitioner's vakil applied for an adjournment for producing witnesses and the case stands adjourned to next week.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 21st inst. the total mortality 628 was 34 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 25.1. The mortality for the 16th week of 1927 was 575 and death rate 23.0 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27 was 687 and death rate 28.3.

Out of the total deaths 146 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week, Smallpox caused 57 attacks and 34 deaths. Plague caused 21 attacks and 14 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 426 and compares favourably with that for the 16th week of 1927 when the figure was 313 and with quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 333.

THE WEATHER,

POONA, April 25.

Yesterday's disturbed conditions over the Punjab has passed giving a few dry thunderstorms near the Kumaon Hills and a light fall of snow at Leh.

Nearly general rain has again fallen in South Burma. A few light thundershowers are also reported from North Deccan and extreme south.

Chief amounts are.—Port Blair half an inch; Victoria Point quarter; Mergui half; Tavoy quarter; and Amherst and Tinnevelly half.

Forcast.—An increase in South Burma.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity origin about 1200 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at six hours fiftyone minutes today.—A. P.

Lahore, 25th April.—Owing to the indisposition of the complainant Lachmandas the hearing of the case against Zafarali Khan, Dr. Satyapal and thirteen other Congress Workers was adjourned till tomorrow when the complainant's cross-examination will be continued, and failing his presence, the evidence of the other prosecution witnesses will be taken.—A. P.

LONAVLA WORKERS' DEMAND.

RAILWAY HOUSING

A mass meeting of Railway workers of Lonavla was held in the Hall of Mr. Gavdekar on the evening of Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwala to strengthen the centre of the G. I. P. Railway Employees general Union when along with him Mr. Bradley and Mr. Rele went for organisation. Mr. Chitale having introduced the meeting Mr. Jhabwala opened his address by saying that during his round in Lonavla he had found the housing conditions of the poor meniels as well as of the guards in a most disgraceful state. The G. I. P. Railway Company was putting in its coffers every year crores of rupees and yet it could not find a few hundreds to house the poor under its administration. He heard every where cries of poverty and misery. All this was due to the injustices of Capitalism. He then explained the benefits of Unions. He would not place before the men the facts that Government would help; he would impress upon the men's minds that the employers would help but he would ask the men themselves to join and learn to assert their rights, to combine and to learn to fight for establishing better conditions. He demanded a lakh of men from the within the next few months.

Mr. Bradley thereafter asked the men not to be afraid of Unionism. The voice of the men was a voice in the wilderness. Capitalism had worked enongh havoc among the workers. The Indian worker was no better than a slave Mr. Bradley thereafter referred to the conditions of workers in England and compared them with those of the Indians. The men stood defenceless for they had nothing to help except their own organisation. The workers would get as much consideration as they gather their strength. He pressed for combination. He did not believe in a policy of mendicancy he would ask the men to make a large combination and learn to assert their rights which have been hitherto neglected. Mr. Chitale translated him into Marathi.

Mr. Rele of the workers' Union also spoke and appealed to the men to become members.

Thereafter resolutions condemning the attitude of the authorities in not redressing the grievances of the staff were passed.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 25.
Previous closing rate	20.21
To-day's opening rate	20.36
Difference	+.15
To-day's closing rate	20.54
Difference	+.33

LIVERPOOL

	April 25.
Previous closing rate	10.57
To-day's opening rate	10.68
Difference	+.11
To-day's closing rate	10.73
Difference	+.16
Broach expectation	382-0-0

PLIGHT OF RELEASED PRISONERS

"SHUNNED BY SOCIETY AND HARASSED BY POLICE"

NEED FOR THEIR PROTECTION

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, presided over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society which was held in the Corporation hall on Wednesday evening.

The Chairman in the course of his speech laid stress on the utility and necessity of institutions to give aid and help to released prisoners. The plight of prisoners just after their release was very great. They were shunned by society and were harassed by police They needed protection and help to start a new life and it was a pity that an institution of such a laudable object should suffer from lack of funds. He regretted that the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society had not sufficient funds to carry on its work satisfactorily. He hoped the public would come forward to help it.

THE REPORT.

In the course of the annual report of the Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society for the year 1927, the following observations are made regarding the work done by the Society during the last year:—

"It is with much regret that the Committee have to state that owing to their income being very limited and having no reserve to fall back upon they had no alternative, but to reduce the staff with the result that, since August, 1927, there has been no representative of the Society working at the Police Courts."

The report begins:—

RELIEF WORK.

During the period under report the Society afforded relief to 417 released prisoners as against 563 in 1926. Though the number of persons assisted was smaller as compared with the previous year, the amount spent on giving relief was larger in the year under report, 97 persons were admitted to the Society's Home during the year.

In spite of the obvious difficulties of employment, 52 released prisoners as against 47 for the previous were found out employment by the Society. As regards other relief the Society was instrumental in sending 21 persons to their native homes.

WORK AT THE POLICE COURTS.

Seven months during the period under report, Mr. M. R. Bade, B.A., visited the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, 1st and 3rd Courts, as Police Court Agent on behalf of the Society and put himself into touch with all the first offenders bound over at the Courts in certain amounts for periods varying for a month to a year, and interviewed and advised them. It might be mentioned that out of the 105 first offenders as many as 55 were homeless and 45 had no means of shelter other than living on the footpaths. In the case of two boys who attempted suicides, near relatives were approached and advised to give sympathetic treatment.

FINANCE OF THE SOCIETY.

The Income and Expenditure account and the balance-sheet of the Society for the year 1927 show that the total assets of the Society at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 51,065-14-6, against which an expenditure of about Rs. 31,000, leaving about Rs. 20,000 only as the available capital fund of the Society. This well exemplifies the great need of the Society in the matter of funds.

LACK OF PUBLIC SUPPORT.

It is however to be noted with regret that during the year under report, collections from the charity boxes have not increased. With the progress of the Society's work its financial burdens are also increasing and therefore the Committee appeal to the public bodies and the generous hearted citizens of Bombay to come forward with substantial help.

After electing office-bearers for the current year the meeting terminated.

ACCIDENT TO SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S SON,

Sir Dinshaw Petit's son, the future Baronet, met with an accident on Tuesday on the Juhu Sands. He fell down while riding, but, fortunately, Dr. Thakkar was on the scene and he rendered all possible medical aid and removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he is doing well. The future Baronet, the reader will remember, was recently married to the daughter of the late Mr. R. D. Tata.

CHIEF COURT FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SCHEME SANCTIONED BY GOVT.

NAGPUR, April 25.

News has been received in Nagpur that the scheme for the creation of a Chief Court for the Central Provinces has sanctioned and the necessary legislation will be undertaken in due course.—A. P.

NEW MAIN LINE STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

BUILDING TO COST RUPEES 10 LAKHS

In accordance with the provision of the Remodelling Scheme the New Main Line Station Building is being erected at V. T. to the North of and parallel with the existing Annexe building and will be opened for Traffic only in 1929, says "The Property Market"

Excavation for the foundations of this four storied steel frame structure was commenced in the middle of April 1926. The building being heavy owing to very soud material being used therein the foundations had to be carried to the solid rock and this necessitated to carrying the excavation to 20 feet depth, through water and in spite of these difficulties 1,20,000 cubic feet of excavation was done within seven weeks and completed by the 8th of June 1926. Owing to the tremendous flow of water due to the vicinity of the Sea, 5 feet of Cement concrete had to be put in and the rest of the foundation had to be brought up with 2nd sort blue trap masonry which amounted to 4,20,000 Cubic feet, cement concrete being 32,000 Cubic feet.

Superstructure was nominally commenced in the month of December 1926, but owing to the illness and subsequent demise of the Contractor, the progress had fallen back by six months, but, there after the work was entrusted to the Hindustan Construction Company, and was re-started in right earnest in July 1927. The Superstructure is in modern renaissance style and marks a notable contrast to the Old Building. Governing idea in the construction of this building is in conformity with the requirements of modern terminal station. The huge fire proof four storied building when completed will be 262' long 53' wide and 65 feet in height. It has a separate arrangement for 1st and 2nd class passengers for main line long distance Traffic and will be entirely apart from Local and Suburban Traffic. It is equipped with two main passenger lifts with 6' wide stair cases and two servants stair cases at two ends having food lifts in them.

The ground floor will contain booking and Luggage Offices for the 1st and 2nd class passengers and other usual Station Offices, with inquiry and information Bureau. The spacious and commodious hall on this floor has 14' fifteen feet wide openings with collapsible gates. On the first floor there will be Waiting and Retiring room separately for ladies and gentlemen. The second floor will contain the lounge, general dining room, refreshment bar and other fooding comforts for passengers. The accommodation for kitchen and domestic servants is situated on the top floor, where all modern conveniences such as electric cooker, refrigerating plants and cold storage room, are being provided. The Sanitary side is well arranged with provisions for hot and cold water connections. The electric wiring have been carried through the flooring and masonry so as to avoid danger and to make fitting invisible on any portion of the building.

COST IS RS. 10 LAKHS.

The floors of the building will be of re-inforced concrete with rubber floor tiles on the first and second floor, marble on the ground and red tiles on the top. All the ceiling and cement encased columns and beams will be finished in white cement. The wole building will cost about 10 lakhs of Rupees, includi Rupees 80 thousand spent on foundation and 1,32,000 on steel work. The building will have 500 tons of steel work and 500 brass of first sort coarsed rubble masonry and 18,000 cubic feet of Ashlar fine dressed Malad stone masonry. The re-inforced cement concrete encasing will come to 17,500 cubic feet.

The building has been designed by Mr. P. Wilson A. R. I. B. A. and when completed in all its details will in every respect be worthy of the city of Bombay.

MORTON'S CASTOR OIL.

INJUCTION FOR BREACH OF TRADE MARK

An injunction by a consent decree was granted by Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court for breach of trade-mark in respect of Morton's castor oil.

The plaintiffs, Messrs. C. and E. Morton, Ltd., who are manufacturing castor oil, stated that the defendants were selling their own castor oil in bottles bearing labels which were a colourable imitation of the labels used by the plaintiffs. They, therefore, sought to restrain the defendants from continuing this breach of their trade-mark.

Mr. N. P. Engineer, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendants who appeared in person consented to a decree in favour of plaintiffs submitting to a permanent injunction as prayed by the plaintiff and agreeing to sign a letter of apology and to pay the plaintiffs' costs.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1928.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The strike situation in the city has suddenly assumed grave proportions since the shooting incident on Monday. That one ill-advised step has done more than anything else to strengthen the determination of the strikers to bring about a general strike. In fact for the time being a general strike is almost a settled fact. Nearly sixty mills have been closed down, only four working under police protection, and no less than 1,25,000 men are on strike.

It does not require much imagination to visualise the grim prospect ahead It is time for all the parties concerned to act and to act promptly. We suggested the other day that representatives of the Mill-owners and the workmen should at once open negotiations for a settlement. We have no doubt the Committee of the Millowners' Association will be ready to confer with the accredited representatives of workmen. It is a pity that the workmen are a little divided among themselves in the choice of their representatives. If the Right and the Left wing of Labour do not at once compose their differences, it will be a serious handicap to the strikers.

The situation is now so grave that it is essential in the interests of a peaceful settlement for Government to intervene in an informal manner. Government owe a responsibility in the matter for more reasons than one. Government have failed so far to provide legislative machinery for conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. The Government of Bombay cannot afford to look on unconcerned when over a lakh of men in the city are out of work or to leave things to the mercies of the Police Department. It was time the Governor, and especially the Indian Members of his Executive Council, came down from their heights at Mahableshwar and tackled the menacing problem in time. The Mahableshwar move is not only a needless drain on the revenues of the Presidency but also prevents the Government of Bombay from performing their functions in the manner they ought to be performed. We have no doubt if Sir Leslie Wilson and his Government had not been out of Bombay, the strike situation would not have assumed the menacing proportions it has done; for His Excellency would have utilised his great personal influence, popularity and his persuasive powers in bringing the two sides together and thus preventing the present deadlock. We are glad His Excellency has decided to return to Bombay with the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir and we trust their presence in Bombay will be instrumental in bringing about an amicable and fair settlement. Sir George Rainy is understood to have had a long interview with the representatives of the Millowners' Association. It is impossible to imagine that he did not discuss with them the present plight of the textile industry with special reference to the strike. We have been told that the Government of India have been watching the developments in that industry. He must have seen by now what the Government of India's apathy towards the industry has led to. The present tension in Bombay is a sad commentary on the Government of India's policy. Both the workmen and the Millowners have their own grievances, all because there is little in all conscience to be divided between them, except by way of losses. The Millowners would not endure further losses, the workmen cannot endure a wage cut, it is not a living wage even as it is. The present trouble will probably be patched up. But it will only be a treatment of one symptom. The disease will still remain and may at any time appear in some other form. We see no prospect of industrial peace in the city unless the Government of India give the textile industry at least the minimum protection it needs, if only as a temporary measure.

A MOURNFUL TALE

"Bombay 1926-27," a review of the administration of the Presidency which is issued as an illustrated blue book by the Government of Bombay can be said to be an attempt to justify "the higher cost of administration in this Presidency." The attempt is unconvincing although Sir Chunilal Mehta's speech in introducing the budget estimates for 1927-28 in the Bombay Legislative Council is indented upon copiously for justifying the higher cost. In a Province which has recently become notorious for the financial bankruptcy of its administration, the white-washing of the Government's spend-thrift policy should have been done at least with greater care and energy. But it is evident from the language of the report that the official scribe thinks it to be an impossible task and, therefore, he tones down the financial folly with an excessive use of euphemistic phraseology. "The report of the Advisory Committee on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme", he writes, "showed that there would be a loss of 300 lakhs and Government decided to provide annually from the General Revenues a sum of 20 lakhs representing interest and sinking fund on a 60 years' basis". Care is taken, however, to precede this bitter announcement with the mention of slightly roseate chances of more education in the Presidency, three and a half lakhs more being spent during the year under review than in 1925. The cost of the General Administration which absorbed 227 lakhs was reduced only by a lakh, a very unsatisfactory response to the repeated demands for retrenchment on the part of the popular representatives in the Legislative Council.

The report emphasises that "while it is true that the 'per capita' revenue is higher in Bombay than in other Provinces, it does not follow that the administration of Bombay is extravagant." The reader is gravely informed that the principal cause of the high 'per capita' taxation is "the large area administered and the comparative sparseness of the population." So it is after all the people's fault. If only they will take care to make a mighty effort to multiply they will soon turn Bombay into a Province of as great a density as the United Provinces and then they will be spared the uncomfortable sight of finding "a larger number of officers per unit of population than would otherwise be the case"!

But our benevolent Government in this Presidency, however sensitive to the charge that the cost of their administration is high, want their critics to realise the onerous financial burden upon them of financing local bodies. The report points out that "in other Provinces the local bodies undertake many services and finance them from local revenues" but in Bombay "out of the total expenditure of 154 lakhs by all the District Local Boards Government contributed no less than 101 lakhs or 66 per cent." This complaint against local bodies in this Presidency that they do not trouble to increase the sources of local revenue is thoroughly unjustified. They are taxing the ratepayers to their utmost capacity and the root cause of the low state of the general revenues of the Presidency lies in the fact that the State is doing practically nothing to increase the economic resourcefulness and productivity of the people. In the report there is no mention anywhere of what the Government are doing for the development of local industries. There is no mention of the steps they have taken or propose to take to persuade the Government of India to loosen their tight grip over the income-tax and customs revenues of this Presidency of which an equitable share should be made available for financing the nation-building activities of this Presidency. It is a mournful tale of financial extravagance and high cost of administration which "Bombay 1926-27" unfolds and its perusal should make the popular representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council realise that there is all the greater need for the strictest vigilance over expenditure under items like the Sukkur Barrage and on general administration. Otherwise this Presidency will never come out of its present financial morass.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

The Bombay Schools Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee to report on the working of medical inspection in the Municipal Schools and to suggest ways and means to remedy the present defects in the system. When the appointment of this Sub-Committee was being discussed it was pointed out by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, the new Chairman of the Schools Committee, that Government had for the first time refused to allow the grant of Rs. 30,000 in connection with the inspection. This is one more instance of Government's pettifogging policy of wriggling out of their statutory liabilities on one frivolous pretext or another. All progressive Governments have now come to realise that medical examination is as integral a part of school work as inspection in reading or arithmetic. Whenever it has been tried it has been found to be a great boon to school children and in the long run to be the most economical form of giving medical relief to the people. It is said that in England and America since the inauguration of medical inspection and medical relief in schools the height and the weight of the average school-going child have increased by about 2 inches and 8 lbs. respectively. Even the limited experience of the Bombay primary schools is very encouraging. The Municipality has carried on inspection work these twelve years, and though it began giving any special medical relief to diseased school children only two or three years ago, it has been found that the percentage of diseased children has been steadily decreasing and that the improvement has been conspicuous under the heads of eye and skin diseases and malnutrition. The improvement would be vastly greater if the Municipality could give extended medical relief to the inspected children. From a pamphlet on the subject by Mr S. K. Pupala, a member of the Schools Committee, we find that a scheme of wider medical relief to school children, prepared by Dr. Bhoosrath, Assistant Medical Inspector, is being considered by the Schools Committee. We hope the Sub-Committee just appointed will consider the scheme in all its details and that the Corporation will soon take action on the scheme. Whether Government continue the medical inspection grant or not, it is the duty of the Corporation to finance an effective scheme of inspection.

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY.

ADVANTAGES OF WAGE--RATIONALISATION.

IV.

In my previous article in order to remove a good deal of misconception regarding the new system of working recommended by the Tariff Board and to explain it I quoted "in extenso" from the paper read by Mr. Stones. In this article, I give further quotations from the same paper:—

"I again wish to stress the fact that a period of preparation is necessary, during which a complete survey of all the conditions in the Mill Industry must be taken and I do not recommend other Mills in the Bombay Presidency to proceed with this system, unless they can conduct such a survey as has been mentioned earlier in the evening.

Gentlemen, the situation is serious and needs our united and undividend attention. Our competitors are moving fast and they have carried out these suggestions and are making relatively more progress than we are. Let me here cite a few examples typical of many Mills from the experience of our American competitors with the automatic Loom.

I am not bringing these points forward as being within the bounds of possibility in India. They are merely mentioned to show that the suggestions I have made have been followed in other countries on similar lines and they have cut costs so that in spite of high wages, American Mills are better able to compete with relatively lower wages of the Orient.

COMPARISON WITH AMERICAN MILLS.

Mill "A"—Print Cloths.—The manufacturing cost was prohibitive. A survey was made and several months were spent in a period of preparation. A year later the labour cost was 4-1|2 cents lower. In the weave room the weavers earned about 12 per cent. more money (after the changes) and in spite of the fact that they ran 84 looms with the help of a battery hand, instead of 24 looms, said that they did not work as hard.

Mill "B"—Print Cloths.—The weavers ran from 24 to 28 looms. After the survey and period of preparation the weavers ran 80 to 88 looms (with a battery hand), earning about 10 per cent. more money and had more rest time. (Incidentally, a neighbouring Mill attempted to change from 24 to 28 looms without a survey or period of preparation and failed).

Mill "C"—Coarse Goods.—The weavers were running 20 looms and the labour turnover was enormous, as the labour situation was very bad. After a survey and a year of preparation, the weavers ran 71 looms and the labour turnover was a small fraction of what it formerly was.

These cases all relate to weaving, but careful surveys in other Departments of the Mill have made similar savings possible in varying proportions.

A LESSON FROM JAPAN.

Our Japanese friends record the following progress as taken from such publications as are available.

Information extracted from pages 57 and 58 of the Report of the Department of Overseas Trade on the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry of Japan in 1925-26.

Spinning:—In the second half of 1920 there were 23 operatives per shift per 1000 spindles. In the second half of 1925 there were 18.6 operatives per 1000 spindles—equivalent to a reduction of 19 per cent.

Weaving:—In the second half of 1920 there were 88 operatives per shift per 100 looms. In the second half of 1925 there were 62.2 operatives per 100 looms—a reduction of approximately 30 per cent.

I might mention that the Manchester Mill with 3 looms per weaver, shows 82 operatives per 100 looms so that the figure 62.2 given in the latest Japanese Journals indicates that the average number of looms per weaver must be very slightly below 4.

Gentlemen, this system has come and has come to stay. The exertion of economic pressure from other countries such as above cited compels us to move with the times and inefficiency cannot be continued or perpetuated. I do not insist that the scheme I have outlined should be followed in exact detail. As a matter of fact I do not think the bulk of Bombay Mills are equipped to go on this system owing to the variation in working conditions existing from month to month in changing cotton mixing and changing qualities of cloth."

ADVANTAGES OF REFORMED SYSTEM.

Bombay has often complained of overcrowded slums. This system will give relief in that direction and should at least tend to raise the standard of operative employed as well as the standard of living. It removes the reproach so often cast at Bombay of being a sweated Industry in so far as its wages are concerned, in fact the rationalised Mill pays more wage per operative than are paid in the Japanese cotton Mills if the Japanese exclude from their averages the extra weighting they gave to their findings in the year 1919. In passing I might draw your attention to the fact that all Japanese wages were boosted up in the middle of 1919 owing to agitation against the low wages paid. To do this the cost of housing, maintenance, hospitals, etc. have been added to the cash wages formerly shown. The amount calculated for these services in the formal wage in 1919 was about 40 per cent. of the formal wage and about 60 per cent. of the formal wage represented cash payments.

Four other items remain to be dealt with. Labour leaders say that whatever is done by the local Industry should be applied at once to all Mills.

NO UNIFORM REFORM POSSIBLE.

The description given above of the Rational system disposes once and for all of the possibility of this benig done in view of the fact that different Mills require different remedies. It also shows the reason why the adoption of this Rational system cannot be done at once, but must take a period of time, during which period operatives will have time to adjust themselves to new conditions.

Complaints have been made that Millowners are not in touch with Labour, but little is heard as to whether the present so-called Leaders have really the interests of labour at heart. Such Mill-owners as have been liberal in their outlook have come in contact at various times with all the Textile Labour Unions in Bombay, but only one, The Bombay Textile Labour Union run under the auspices of the Servants of India Society have proved themselves farseeing and reasonable and have not been tainted with rank communism. This Union is in touch with most of the Mills and if Trades Unions are to flourish it will only be by the expansion of Unions like the Bombay Textile Labour Union.

Two other possible causes for discontent occur, one is that a few Mill have got together and standardised Blanket weavers wages as between Mill and Mill. In most cases this means a reduction, but even with the reduction a Blanket weaver minding one loom can earn more than another weaver minding two ordinary looms. Unless these wages are accepted, the newly-created Cotton Blanket Industry will revert to the hands of Continental competitors.

The remaining cause of discontent is the action taken by several Mills in compelling Mechanics and Cloth warehouse staff to attend Mills the full 10 hour day. This has been done by Mill-owners in the interests of discipline and is merely following an excellent lead set by the local Japanese Mill. As this matter is still under discussion between the Mills concerned and the local Trade Unions, it would perhaps be folly on my part to discuss same, but it is obviously in the interests of the Mills that all employees should attend at the same time, particularly when their work is so interlocked with the work in other Departments.

(To Be Continued).

*Previous articles appeared on 17th, 21st and 24th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Adroit Performance.

Mr. Winston Churchill has done quite a service to his party by introducing practically on the eve of the general election a budget which is not only a bold attempt to please important sections of the manufacturing classes but also an excellent vote catching device. He manages to offer to the nation a prospective surplus of 33 millions of pounds, of which he devotes nearly half to various remissions of taxes. He reduces the sugar duty by a farthing per pound on the retail prices, a step which the poorer classes will cordially appreciate. His fascinating scheme of income-tax rebates to parents in respect of children allowances which is the great novel feature of his budget will prove equally popular. Mr. Churchill has pleased the manufacturing interests too by his scheme for the relief of rates on production. The financial expert in his cold-blooded fashion may find some of these schemes grandiose, but there is no doubt Mr. Churchill has scored for the present.

Incorrigible.

The non-possumus attitude of the Secretary of State as evidenced in the reply of his deputy in the House of Commons towards a matter affecting the self-respect of India, the matter of India's being entitled to be represented at Geneva by one of her own nationals as head of the Indian delegation, shows an utter disregard of Indian opinion by the British Government. Mr. Lansbury asked in the House of Commons whether the Government intended to carry out the wishes expressed in this matter by the Indian Legislative Assembly in a resolution in 1926 which the Government of India accepted. Lord Winterton chose to be insolent as well as inaccurate in his reply. He said that the Government of India and Lord Birkenhead "had never accepted, nor were prepared to accept" any resolution "which would limit their discretion in the choice of the delegation." Whatever may be Lord Birkenhead's view, the Government of India did accept such limitation when they agreed to the Assembly's resolution.

Favouring Their Own Kind.

In gubernatorial speeches in practically every province in India the fashion at present is to dilate upon the help Government are willing to offer to Swadeshi industry. High officials of Government take the cue and pass on the words of encouragement and good cheer. But when it comes to putting them into concrete action, the hollowness of the promise to encourage Swadeshi is revealed. The Government of Behar and Orissa have illustrated this point by their favouring an English firm in the matter of the Cuttack Electrical Scheme. Although they had two other tenders before them, one from Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., the electrical engineer who is as well-known in this city as in his home province of Orissa, and another from a Bengali firm, a non-Indian firm was selected. Public inquiry into the reasons why they acted in this manner was choked off in the Behar Legislative Council by the gratuitous assertion that the arrangements which the firm of Mr. B. Das had made with the Behar Bank which had backed up his scheme, were "not satisfactory." The official reply further intimated that the placing of the contract for the scheme with a particular firm was not a matter of vital public importance. The matter must not be allowed to rest there and we hope popular representatives in the Behar Legislative Council will endeavour to elicit further information from Government about this case of rank racial favouritism.

Married Children in Schools.

We wonder why Mrs. Shuli Tyabjee withdrew her resolution in the Schools Committee asking for information as to how many married boys and girls there were in the Municipal Schools. She asked for that information in connection with Mr. Sarda's Bill against child marriages. She realised that child marriages were a serious hindrance to the progress of education, of girls in particular, and if the number of married children in the Bombay primary schools was found to be large, she wanted to cite that fact in support of that Bill. But it is surprising that the Chairman and some other members of the Committee thought that the statistics asked for were irrelevent to the work of the Schools Committee. Is it irrelevent for the Committee to ascertain the full force of a custom that works against the progress of the education it imparts? The Committee's report for the year 1926-27 complains that many guardians "are not prepared to send (to school) their daughters when they grow of marriageable age, which in their opinion is nine or ten years." The figures that Mrs. Tyabjee wanted might have shown the amount of truth in the above statement. We hope Mrs. Tyabjee or some other member of the Committee will press for these figures again. We would also like the Committee to publish the total number of girls in each standard, so that the public can see at what stage there is sudden drop in the number of girls. Incidentally, we would inform the Committee that the Deccan Education Society of Poona has been for several years past giving statistics of married students in its annual reports.

Down With Brothels.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay suggesting the complete abolition of brothels in the city of Bombay. The Association points out that the Prostitution Act of 1923 has not put an end to or even checked the nefarious traffic in women. One reason of the failure of the Act is that, while it penalises brothel-keeping by men, it allows women to run brothels. The inevitable result is, as the Association points out, that the brothels are nominally kept by women but are legally controlled by men. The Act of 1923 was evidently meant to be a first step but Government have not yet taken the next step. Now that the people of the city have repeatedly demanded a stricter law, the least that Government should immediately do, if they care for the morals and the decencies of the city, is to penalise brothels kept by women as well as by men and also, as the Social Reform Association suggests, to punish landlords who knowingly let out their premises for the purposes of prostitution.

GOVERNOR HURRIES TO BOMBAY

1,30,000 MEN ON STRIKE.

GRAVE SITUATION IN BOMBAY

LOCK-OUT IN SHOLAPUR MILLS

As day passes day the situation only becomes more and more critical. Practically all the mills have been closed down with the exception of four. About 1,30,000 workers are on strike and the mill area presents a gloomy and deserted appearance. Of course the police force and mounted sowars are in evidence at all places. But it must be said to the credit of the workers that their behaviour is exemplary. The peace that reigns in the affected area is something really remarkable. Largely attended mass meetings are being held every day in different parts of the city where emphasis is laid on the need for maintaining perfect peace even in spite of the provocation that might be caused. The time has now come when the Government should no longer continue their indifference. The need for immediate action towards an equitable settlement of the present unrest is strongly felt.

On their part the leaders of the strike are trying their mighty best to keep the men under control. They can no longer afford to continue the division in their ranks. The responsibility of the accepted leaders of Labour in this city at this critical juncture is such that they should cast away their personal differences in the interests of the workers. It is gratifying to note that signs are visible of an early rapprochement of the divisions in the ranks of leadership. Joint consultations between the two sections are in progress. Representatives of both the sections sat in conclave till a very late hour on Tuesday night. Though no definite decision was arrived at, it is reliably understood that there is every hope of a rapprochement. Any joint action between these two sections will mean a reorganisation of the Strike Committee. The present Strike Committee met on Wednesday morning to consider the matter and, it is understood, has arrived at a formula which would be acceptable to all. The joint consultations will be continued to-day at 9 a.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall and there is every hope of a mutual agreement.

GRAVITY OF SITUATION

H. E. GOVERNOR TO COME DOWN TO BOMBAY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Owing to the serious situation created by the widespread stoppage of work in the mills, His Excellency the Governor has decided to come to Bombay on Friday April 27, accompanied by the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir."

ONLY FOUR MILLS WORKING

PLEA FOR A LABOUR CONFERENCE

The leaders of the mill strike have after all succeeded in bringing about a general deadlock in the mill industry. In the whole of Bombay out of 82 mills only four mills worked on Wednesday, and it is just probable before the end of this week all the mills will be closed down and the textile industry would be at a standstill.

At a mass meeting of the strikers on Wednesday morning in Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, Mr. Nimbker congratulated his followers on their success, and urged them to remain firm so that they would get from the millowners what they wanted.

Mr. Jhabwalla, on the other hand, distributed leaflets printed in Marathi exhorting the operatives to call a Labour Conference shortly in order to decide the issues with the mill-owners. He suggested that a conference was the best solution of the present troubie as they could discuss all points of view threadbare. The strikers are not sitting idle after gaining their objective of a general strike, and are taking every measure to swell their rank. They are now after the mechanics and cleaners of the mills who go to work in the morning for oiling the machinery and return home in the evening. The strikers take an opportunity to surround these people in the evening and extort promise from them that they would not go to work till the millowners had redressed the grievances of the operatives.

DOOR FOR NEGOTIATIONS STILL OPEN.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami, who followed, addressed the workers in English. His speech was interpreted in Marathi by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar. Mr. Narayan Swami said that the grievances of the workers were perfectly legitimate. They were reasonable. He could not understand the attitude of indifference on the part of the mill-owners in the present grave crisis. Even though the workers were on strike, the speaker wanted the mill-owners to realise, they were prepared to listen to reason. The door for negotiations and consultations was still open. But on no account would the workers resume their work unless an equitable settlement was effected by mutual consent. He then deplored the very bad housing conditions of the mill-workers. He wanted a living wage for them, better facilities of work and other necessary social amenities. He concluded by saying that the watchword of the workers in other parts of the world was "integration." He urged the Bombay workers to understand the significance of this term and stand united in all their movements.

MILLS CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY.

The following mills were closed on Wednesday:—

(1) Crown, (2) Indian Bleaching, (3) Century, (4) Mathradas, (5) Currimbhoy, (6) Mohmedbhoy, (7) David No. 1, (8) David No. 2, (9) Pabani, (10) Pearl, (11) Fazalbhoy, (12) Globe, (13) Madhavrao Scindia, (14) Crescent, (15) Premier, (16) Pralhad, (17) Presidency, (18) Edward Sassoon, (19) Meyer Sassoon, (20) Kasturchand, (21) Textile, (22) Standard, (23) Bombay Industrial, (24) Asur Virji, (25) Jamshed, (26) Elphinstone (27) Phoenix, (28) Tata, (29) Spring, (30) Kohinoor, (31) Gold Mohur, (32) Finlay, (33) Swan, (34) Jubilee, (35) Morarji Gokuldas, (36) Jam, (37) Islam, (38) Moon, (39) Dinshaw Petit, (40) Bombay Cotton, (41) Western India, (42) Atlas, (43) Shapurji Barucha, (44) Apollo, (45) Union, (46) Dawn, (47) Toyo Podar, (48) Bradbury (49) New China, (50) Ruby, (51) Jacob Sassoon, (52) New Great Eastern, (53) E. D. Sassoon, (54) Alexandra, (55) Rachel Sassoon, (56) Hongkong and (57) Simplex, (58) New Kaiser, (59) Manekji Petit, (60) Hindustan, (61) Bomanji Petit, (62) Bombay Manufacturing, (63) Khatao Makanji, (64) Shri Lakhsmi, (65) New City of Bombay and (66) Madhavji Dharamsy.

FOUR MILLS WORK.

The following four textile mills only worked on Wednesday with full complement of men:—(1) Colaba Land, (2) Victoria, (3) Framji Petit and (4) Imperial.

The following nine mills were already closed before the strike: (1) Birla, (2) Connaught, (3) Empress, (4) James Greaves, (5) Kilachand, (6) Zenith, (7) Swadeshi, (8) Jivraj Baloo and (9) Manchester.

125,000 OUT OF JOB.

The total number of unemployed exceeds 125,000 now. A large number of them are going to their villages for agricultural purposes.

ANOTHER MONSTER MEETING

WORKERS AND SWADESHI

Another monster meeting of the Bombay Textile Workers was held on Wednesday evening at Poibavdi, Parel. Mr. Jhabwala, who presided, wanted the workers to stand firm in their resolve. The strike had assumed an aspect when it was absolutely necessary that their comrades in the industry in the Suburbs in Ahmedabad and other places should declare a sympathetic strike and thus bring about a complete dead-lock in the textile industry. He urged the workers not to sit idle, but to do some work. But on no account should they rejoin their mills before their grievances were redressed.

Mr. Narayan Swami also addressed the meeting. He said that there was a great movement set afoot advocating Swadeshi and pointed out that the workers had to their credit a very bright record of their contribution to the national struggle. They were eager to support and to effectively propagate Swadeshism. The fact that they had now gone on strike did not mean they were the less interested in the industry and the Swadeshi Movement. But that Swadeshism which was sought to be built upon the blood of the labouring classes was not worth having. He dwelt on the need for proper organisation and solidarity in the ranks.

The meeting then dispersed.

MEETING OF NON-STRIKERS

A meeting was held near the Petit mills at Tardeo on Wednesday evening, mainly of non-strikers. Messrs. Bradley, Nimbkar Alve, Minajkar, Dange and Ghate of

(Continued on page 8.)

PRODUCTION UNEQUAL TO DEMAND

POSITION OF BURMA OIL COMPANY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

RANGOON, April 25.

The Tariff Board reassembling (to-day examined the Hon. Mr. W. A. Gray who represented the Burma Oil Company and the Assam Oil Company. He said most of the Company's properties were confined to India. Regarding kerosene supply, production was unequal to the demand and the imports represented the disparity between the supply and demand. The demand had increased in the last few years and at present was thirtyfive percent greater than the production which having remained more or less stationary had not kept pace with the demand. The witness said it was impossible to say whether they could keep pace with the demand, but with the increase of demand the fields also increase. By decreasing fuel oil production, kerosene and petrol production could be increased by ten per cent. He thought there was no way to escape from the rate war, but he admitted an outsider having no footing could not come into the Burma market except through rate war.

PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS.

The witness said the price war between 1895 and 1905 did not affect his firm. In explaining the relations between his company and the Royal Dutch group, Mr. Gray said originally there was a Kerosene pool and the arrangment was that indigenous oil should be supplied by the B. O. C. and the pool supplied what the B. O. C. could not supply, but the B. O. C., benefited in no way. The pool was started in 1919 and the arrangement was in order to maintain prices owing to the imported materials. The B. O. C.'s production cost was higher.

THEIR OPPONENTS' ADVANTAGES.

Continuing the witness said their opponents had two advantages namely as regards lower prices and lower freight. Burma was not yet affected by the rate war. As regards kerosene, the witness said, comparing the B. O. C.'s and the American prices and taking 5.75 cent, for a gallon the American producers made reasonable profits. Mr. Gray's examination was not finished when the Board adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

HAILSTORM HAVOC.

DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS AND CULTIVATION

MADRAS, April 24.

It is reported that the village of Nungavaram in Trichinopoly was visited by a hailstorm combined with thunder and lightning as a result of which thousands of trees have been uprooted. Loss to plantain cultivators alone is estimated at Rs. 25,000. A number of dwellings also suffered damage.—A. P.

COSTES AND LE BRIX IN PARIS

TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S SPORTING SPIRIT

LONDON, April 24.

Paris.—Costes and Le Brix kicked off in the Paris and London rugger match to-day. Le Brix also attended a banquet in the evening in honour of the two teams and made a speech expressing the airmens' thanks for the friendly and very sporting manner in which they were received in India. He paid a tribute to the British for the assistance given to them in Calcutta, Karachi and Basra.—Reuter's Special.

INDO-IRAQIAN CIVIL AIR SERVICE

NO SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT

LONDON, April 25.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Sir Austen Chamberlain regretted that a settlement had not yet been reached on questions outstanding between British and Persian Governments in connection with the negotiations for the establishment of an Indo-Iraqian civil air service.—Reuter.

RACING MOTORIST KILLED.

FRANK LOCKHART LOSES CONTROL OF HIS MACHINE

TRAVELLING AT OVER 200 MILES AN HOUR

LONDON, April 25.

Daytona.—Frank Lockhart, racing motorist, while practising preparatory to attempting the world record, lost control and was killed. Lockhart was travelling at over two hundred miles an hour at the time of his death.—Reuter.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT CORINTH

MORE HOUSES DESTROYED

LONDON, April 25.

Athens.—There were further shocks at Corinth last night accompanied by a violent storm and subterranean rumblings as a result of which houses previously standing were destroyed. A shock was experienced at Athens this morning.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IN PHILIPPOPOLIS.

3,000 HOUSES COLLAPSE

LONDON, April 25.

Sofia.—Official statistics concerning the recent earthquakes show that over 3,000 houses have collapsed in Philippopolis; 6,100 have become uninhabitable, and another 2,500 must be repaired.—Reuter's Special.

10 KILLED, AND 1[illegible],000 RENDERED HOMELESS

TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT'S HEROISM

LONDON, April 25.

Athens.—The damage as a result of the earthquake at Corinth is estimated at 600 million drachmae. 15,000 persons have been rendered homeless, and ten have been killed.

Newspapers praise the devotion of the Superintendent of the Telegraph Office, Corinth, for remaining on duty although himself, his wife and children, were injured and the office was collapsing.—Reuter's Special.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS THROUGH POST OFFICE

QUESTION TO BE REFERRED TO I P. U CONFERENCE

LONDON, April 24.

Geneva.—The Opium Committee of the League of Nations has decided to refer the question of illicit traffic in drugs through the Opium Committee of the League of the post office to the next Conference of International Postal Union which will meet in April, 1929.

PROPOSED CENTRAL BOARD OF CONTROL

OPIUM COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

LONDON, April 25.

Geneva.—The Opium Committee adopted a resolution submitted by M. Bourgeois incorporating the proposed Central Board of Control with the League of Nations and providing that the Secretary-General of the League shall assure the working of the Board's administrative services. The German, Chinese, French, Italian, Portuguese and Yugo-Slav members voted in favour of the resolution while the British, Japanese, Dutch and Indian members voted against it. Bolivia, Siam and Switzerland abstained from voting. The resolution provides that the Central Opium Board shall be so constructed that it shall ensure that full effect will be given to the Convention with due regard to the impartial and independent character of the Board.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST TROOPS OCCUPY TSINANFU.

DEMORALISATION IN NORTHERN FORCES.

LONDON, April 25.

Shanghai.—Nationalist troops under Fengyuhsiang occupied Tsinanfu practically without resistance. Northern forces have been demoralised and deserters are streaming in into Chefoo and Weihaiwei.—Reuter.

PARSI LADY'S STERN REFUSAL

ATTACHMENTS IN BARDOLI.

RAID ON LIQUOR SHOP.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S CRUSHING REPLY TO COLLECTOR.

BARDOLI, April 25.

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, wires:—

After all the elaborate preparations for a concentrated attack on the Taluka under the personal directions of the Collector of Surat District who is camping at Madhi, a party of officials headed by the Deputy Collector raided the liquor shop of a Parsi lady at noon yesterday in Valod. The Excise Inspector, the Special 'Japti' Officer, the Mahalkari, the Talati and the party of police surrounded the shop and the Deputy Collector, Mr. Almaula, first entered the shop with the Excise Inspector. They tried to pursuade Bai Navajbai to pay up her land revenue dues, but she boldly refused when they called her son-in-law, Mr. Dorabji Nanabhai, who was sitting in the opposite toddy shop and asked him to prevail upon Bai Navajbai to pay her assessment. Mr. Dorabji refused to do so and informed them that they were not going to pay the unjust and oppressive revenue. Thereupon the Deputy Collector searched the shop and as no money could be found he attached four casks of liquor that were in the shop and sealed them. As the party leaving, Bai Navajbai informed the Deputy Collector after coming out of the shop that she was no longer responsible for running the liquor shop and that she will not enter the shop until the casks attached by them were removed from the shop. As the officials had no men to remove the casks they left a peon to keep a watch over them and then left the place under the scorching sun at mid-day. While going through this unpleasant business, the Deputy Collector badly needed some cold drink and requested Shivanand, the head volunteer on duty, who, according to the Deputy Collector's own version kept excellent order, did not allow the people to assemble at the place of attachment and helped him to get some drink as his throat almost parched up. Shivanand got him a glass of iced lemonade.

CART LOAD OF COTTON ATTACHED.

Just before going to Valod the Deputy Collector and party met one Chodhra named Narsi Rupla driving a cart loaded with cotton. The Deputy Collector stopped it and declared it attached. Narsi Rupla thereupon smilingly jumped off the cart and went his way. The poor peon of the party was thereupon ordered to drive the cart to the Thana where it is still lying. The Deputy Collector then drove to Madhi and is reported to have left with the Collector to Surat by the evening train.

KADOD'S APOLOGY.

Several representatives of the Kadod Mahajan waited upon Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel requesting him to pay a visit to Kadod and presented to him the representation of the Kadod Mahajan to accept their apology for hitherto not having joined the Taluka in their struggle in an organised manner. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel accepted their invitation and was given a rousing reception in the evening when a monster meeting of the people of Kadod and a large number of the people from the surrounding villages attended. Just before he addressed the meeting a representation signed by several leading members of the surrounding villages was given him urging him not to accept Kadod in the fold of the Taluka without first consulting other villages who had passed resolutions against Kadod. Sjt. Patel, in the course of his speech, advised those villagers to rely upon his judgment, to sink their differences and to forget the past. He also advised them to accept Kadod with open arms without any misgivings and without imposing any terms or conditions. He urged them to take the citizens on their honour and he was sure they would prove their sincerity, his advice was accepted with goodwill and the assemblage was deeply touched.

Sjt. Patel further said that he had heard the people of Kadod had that day resolved not to supply any provisions to the 'Japti' Officer who had been posted there on special duty and who had come to stay there from that day. He would advise them to cancel that resolution and to arrange to supply the 'Japti' Officer all necessaries of life at market price. He had also heard that the police and other officers too were finding it difficult to get their supplies. He asked the audience to remember that they were not fighting against the police or the 'Japti' officers or any officers including the Collector, for, as a matter of fact, they all might be unwilling agents. Most of them in their heart of hearts may be detesting this kind of work; but they had got to carry out the orders. Mr. Patel continuing said that "in a struggle based essentially on truth and non-violence we must not do anything by way of resentment which is calculated to provoke bitterness and ill-feeling. That is a sign of weakness. Our strength lies in cheerfully going through all sufferings that may be imposed upon us. I can understand your refusing to assist all the officers in their work of attachment or other measures of coercion. In fact it is your duty to do so, and I am sure they will understand and appreciate it. Don't go in crowds at the place of attachments and do nothing to irritate them unnecessarily."

REJOINDER TO COLLECTOR.

Sjt. Patel next referred to the interview given by the Collector, Mr. Hartshorne, to a representative of the "Times of India" as reported in the issue of that paper dated 23rd April. After his flying visit of less than two days in the Taluka for the first time, he is reported to have said that "many of the agrieulturists are willing to pay land and other taxes due from them, but these men are unfortunately being terrorised by threats of fire, violence and social boycott." Closely following upon this interview the District Police Superintendent has also favoured the Taluka with his visit and with police reinforcements. "I have been here", said Sjt. Patel, "moving about from village to village for the last two and a half months and I have not met one man who is willing to pay this unjust land tax. On the contrary, since the arrival of the Collector on the scene I have received numerous reports of illegitimate and undue pressure being brought upon a number of people, especially all Parsi Khatedars who unfortunately happen to be liquor shop-keepers, and the Excise officials' assistance is invoked for the purpose. There is hardly any Parsi Khatedar who has yet paid his land revenue willingly and none of them is such as would refrain from paying for fear of violence or fire. Nor have they any social relations with the people. It is time that there has been wonderful unity amongst the people of all castes and creeds in Taluka. In spite of all attempts at creating division,—and the only hope of the Government lies in the people deviating from the path of non-violence,—I have no doubt that you will disappoint them in their wish; and in spite of any provocation, do nothing that would bring a slur on our movement which is based on the rock-bed of non-violence. Let them break open your locks, let them break open your doors, let them take away all belongings from your house if they can. Suffer it all smilingly. Don't lose your temper. Don't go near officials. Don't assist them. Just allow them to do what they like and you are bound to win as your cause is just."

NO TERRORISM HERE.

"If there are any such people in the Taluka", Sjt. Patel concluded, "who want to pay their land revenue, but are afraid of fire or violence I ask them from here publicly to come to me and I will take them to the Mamlatdar myself for payment of his revenue and will assure him all protection he may need. But I am sure there is not one single person who wants to pay and is being prevented by any such threats. No movement of this kind based on coercion or terrorism can endure for such a long time against a Government with unlimited means of terrorism at its disposal. It is my hope and I am sure you will all help me to render effectively all police in this Taluka perfectly useless by your peaceful behaviour. Make them idle away their time and they will soon go back."

SATYAGRAHIS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

DIST DY COMMISSIONER'S WARNING

BARDOLI, April 24.

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, writes:—

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel paid a visit to

(Continued on page 8.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

PROPOSED TOUR TO EUROPE ABANDONED

AHMEDABAD, April 25.

Mahatma Gandhi has abandoned his intended visit to Europe this year.—A. P.

PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN 1,000 INDIANS & 250 CHINESE

MANY PERSONS INJURED

AREACTION OF LAST MONTH'S AFFRAY

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The "Englishman" reports the occurrence of a serious diot between Indians and Chinese at the King George's Dock yesterday afternoon as a result of which 15 Indians and six Chinese were injured. About 1,000 Hindus and Mahomedans and 250 Chinese took part in the conflict. Stones, carpenters tools, sticks and other missels were freely used.

The scene of the conflict was Sarinum Depot which two years ago a serious riot occurred between Mahomedans and Sikhs over the Khurbani festival and seveal were killed and many were injured. It is stated that yesterday's affair was actually a reaction arising from a quarrel between the Chinese and Indians about a month ago, and it is allegeh the whole trouble was caused by the baiting of Chinese by Indians.

As soon as the police got information about the riot they hastened to the scene. It is stated that the riot occurred in Grove No. 1 where a dozen Chinese were working in a well. It is alleged that an Indian threw a stne at the Chinese and immediately all the Chinese and all the Indians in the vicinity began throwing stones. It is stated that the Indians numbered 1000 while the Chinese were 250 strong. A pitched ensud in which nearly all the rioters received cuts and buriesses. Police soon arrived and order was restored.

21 were given first-aid. Three who were seriusly injured are detained in hospital. 260 to 800 Chinese massons and carpenters and about 2000 Indians were working in the dock.—A. P.

PARSI LADY'S STERN REFUSAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

Rampura near Mota on Saturday evening. The Kobs of this village are in no way less enthusiastic than the Patidars of the Taluka. The attendance of the ladies too was large. Many people from Kamrej and Palsana Talukas of Baroda State were also present.

Sjt. Motiram who welcomed the leaders said: "No Settlement Officer has ever visited our village. We assure you that we shall fight against the great injustice firmly, peacefully and to the last." The cultivators heard with rapt attention the specches of Sjt. Vallabhbhai and Sjt. Pandyaji. After the meeting was over the leaders went to Sjt. Ranibhai's house where people expressed their heart felt thanks and fidelity and welcomed them in true Indian fashion.

AT VEDCHHI.

On the 22nd inst., Sjt. Vallabhbhai went to Vedchhi to perform the opening ceremony of two new buildings of Raniparaj Swaraj Ashram.

Workers from most of the Ashrams assembled there to witness the performance. After the opening ceremony which was very simply and unostentatiously performed was over a song of Surdas was sung. Then in the solemn atmosphere created by the song, Sjt. Vallabhbhai addressed a few solemn words to the workers. He said "such sincere work for the uplift of the depressed classes was the real training for Swaraj. In Vedchhi has been laid the foundation of Swaraj. The country will come to know of it when the seed will germinate and grow into a tree. He also remarked that the struggle could not have been begun if Raniparaj had not joined it. It was because eof the Ashram that they had joined it.

Addressing the Raniparaj meeting in the noon, Sjt. Vallabhbhai asked them all to present themselves in great numbers. He also advised them to follow the people of Vedchhi so far as cleanliness and manners were concerned.

BAJIPURA'S FEARLESS POLICE PATEL

From Vedchhi, Sjt. Vallabhbhai went to Bajipura. There in the Satyagraha Camp all the distinguished men of Bajipura came to see him and Sjt. Vanmalibhai an old, leading man of the village assured him of their firmness. The Police Patel, a Parsi gentleman, also come to see Sjt. Vallabhbhai. He said that he was from the very beginning with this struggle and had also said the same thing to all the officials who came to dissuade him from joining the struggle. Further he complained that thee Settlement Officer never visited his village, and they have not even his signature in their Daftar. In this village the land was all stony and yet there was an enhancement of 65 to 66 per cent. He wondered why the Government did not consent to an impartial tribunal for an impartial inquiry. Getting a chance to see the Collector or any other official, he would put all those things before him without any fear.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai and Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya made impressive speeches. A girl who was once studying in the National School sang her newly composed song wherein she beautifully narrated as to how the whole village was prepared for Satyagraha. "None fears this Government, neither brothers or sisters fear jail. "Our leader Vallabhbhai is more than a match for this Government", she said so forcibly and beautifully.

At the end of the meeting the ladies presented their quotas of small sums. The leading men of the village have declared manfully that even if their bedding and bedstead were taken away in "japti", they would gladly sleep in the lap of mother earth. In the beginning this village had to pay Rs. 6,000 as land revenues now it has gone upto Rs. 13,000.

THE WARNING AND ITS MEANING.

The District Deputy Collector has issued a warning to those who first received the forfeiture notices in Valod and Bajipura, signed by the Mahalkasi. It is just possible that the purpose behind this is to undo the mistake committed by Mahalkasi who in his overzeal had issued the notices though he had no authority to do so.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT IN BARDOLI.

The Police Superintendent of Surat arrived here to-day in company with the Police Inspector and others of the same department. His first exploit was to detain the motor-taxi of the Swaraj Ashram.

THE SATYAGRAHA FUND.

The total amount of Satyagraha Fund is Rs. 9260-14-9.

LORD PLUMER

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSJORDANIA

LONDON, April 24.

Lord Plumer has been appointed High Commissioner for Transjordan.—Reuter.

(Field Marshal Lord Plumer is aged 71 and has seen active service in the Soudan, and South African Wars. In the Great War he commanded the Second Army, B. E. F. in France. He was G. O. C., Italian Expeditionary Force for 5 months. He was Governor of Malta from 1919 to 24. He was made a Field-Marshal in July 1919 and received a Peerage with a grant of £30,000).

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSJORDAN

LONDON, April 25.

Sir H. Plumer's appointment as High Commissioner for Transjordan is additional to High Commissionership for Palestine.—Reuter.

MR. AMPHLETT ESCAPES FROM GENL. SANDINO

LONDON, April 24.

New York.—Mr. Amphlett (who was taken prisoner by General Sandino) has escaped from General Sandino and has arrived safely at Puerto Cabezas, on the coast of Nicaragua.—Reuter.

BOOKS PROSCRIBED IN INDIA

INDIA OFFICE NOT TO PUBLISH LIST

LONDON, April 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to the suggestion made by Mr. Wellock that the India Office should publish a statement defining the kind of books which were liable to confiscation in India, Earl Winterton said that the number of books published in Britain which were prohibited from entering India was very small. It was not proposed to publish a list, which would only constitute a gratuitous advertisement of undesirable publications. He added that the prohibited books were those which were grossly offensive from the religious viewpoint, or of a revolutionary or seditious nature. If a private individual or bookseller were doubtful about a particular book he could get information relating to it from the High Commissioner's Office.—Reuter.

LILLOOAH STRIKERS CONTINUE PICKETING

CASES OF ASSAULT REPORTED

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Picketing on a large scale, by the Lillooah strikers, was continued to-day, and cases of assault and intimidation are reported. Maulvi Mujibar Rahaman, pleader, Howrah, who is connected with the Labour Union, Howrah, reported to the Howrah Thana that as he was proceeding on a bicyle along Panchanantala, he was attacked by strikers with lathies with the result that he fell down from the machine and his left arm was dislocated. He had his injury attended to by a doctor.

The Howrah police have arrested three strikers on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The strike at Chengatl Jute Mill continues. There has been no disturbance there.—A. P.

WORKMENS DEMAND

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of a lecture this evening stated that the following five points were the workmen's demands in connection with the Lillooah strike:—The lowest paid workmen should not be paid below the maximum living wage; remuneration should be allowed for public holidays and factory off-days; increase of pay should be given provided the Government reconstruction programme is accepted; housing programme for workmens dwellings should immediately be taken in hand; a deputation should approach the Agent to open up a discussion on these general lines with a view to ending the strike.—A. P.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A FIRM OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

POLICE ARREST TWO ANGLO-INDIANS

MADRAS, April 25.

The police arrested to-day two Anglo Indians on a charge of having cheated Mr. Graham Ross of Messrs Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants. It appears they the two persons now in custody, went to Mr. Ross and produced a letter purporting to have been written by the Chief Engineer, Kolar Gold Fields, asking Mr. Rose to help the accused. The letter is alleged to have been forged.—A. P.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

PRIORY PARK WINS

LONDON, April 25.

At Epsom to-day the City and Suburban Handicap (one and a quarter miles) resulted as follows:—

PRIORY PARK 1
FOHANAUM 2
MOHAWK 3

—Reuter.

STARTING PRICES IN CITY AND SUBURBAN

LONDON, April 25.

Following were the starting prices in the City and Suburban:—

Twenty to one against Priory Park, three to one against Fohanaum, hundred to six against The Mohawk.

Eighteen ran. Won by a neck, a length separating the second and third.

Abbot's Speed was ridden by Marshall and Banstar by J. Leach, otherwise runners were identical with probables.

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Saturn jumped off in front of Banstar, Knight of Grail, Caporal and Priory Park with Fohanaum about ninth and Royal Falcon last. Coming down hill, Saturn led from Caporal, Knight of Grail, Prior Park, Royal Falcon and Fohanaum with Sledmere last. At Tottenham corner Saturn was beaten and Knight of Grail took the lead from Caporal and Fohanaum. A quarter mile from home, Fohanaum took up running from the Mohawk and Priory Park, the last named coming through last two hundred yards on the inside got up in the last few strides. Sledmere was fourth. Time was two minutes nine seconds.—Reuter's Special.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL UNITY

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD'S RESOLUTION

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

The Allahabad Municipal Board, on the motion of Pandit Kapildeo Malavia, has passed a resolution on the subject of unity between Hindus and Moslems. The resolution expresses the opinion that earnest efforts should be made to improve the communal relations in Allahabad and appeals to Mohammedans to spare the Hindu feelings as much as possible in the matter of slaughter of cows and to Hindus in the matter of music before mosques—A. P.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one-thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

GOVERNOR HURRIES TO BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

the Strike Committee were present. They explained to the men the reasons of the strike and why they should join their comrades in the struggle to get their reduced wages reinstated. The meeting terminated at a late hour. The police were in evidence as usual.

INVITATION TO MILL AGENTS

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S MOVE

The Strike Committee have issued the following to the Press:—

The General Strike can be said to have become an accomplished fact on the evening of Monday, the 23rd instant, the day Parashram Jadhav's death, due to police uring. On Tuesday, the major part of the mills closed down, and therefore Tuesday can be taken as the first day of the General Strike. To-day all the mills with the exception of two or three were involved. The actual number of textile workers affected is between 140-150 thousand, i.e. indirectly about 350,000 persons are affected when you include the women and children of the earning worker, in the calculation.

The belated and showy order of the Commissioner regarding firing by the subordinates seems to have been interpreted as an invitation to substitute the gun by lathi Because when a strikers' meeting at the Jacob circle terminated, and the strikers were proceeding home, they were attacked by posse of police force on Lower Parel bridge, in which one man was seriously hit, and another man who tried to pick up a baby to save it from the stampede, was hit with a lathi, as a reward for this, his violent dead! The police do not allow the strikers to come out of their filthy homes and have an airing on the foot paths and open roads which is their only place of recreation when parks are scarce, homes filthy and wages so low as do not allow a ride or movieshow. A smallest grouping of innocent hilarous chatters is an invitation for the police to assault, who (police) want nothing but deserted streets.

FALSE PROPAGANDA.

The "Evening News" reports Mr. Nimbkar, a member of the Strike Committee, as having said that "for every 50 strikers killed, 10 police will have to pay the penalty with their lives." Mr Nimbkar denies having said so and says that it is a direct incitement to Government to take action against him.

The Strike Committee has addressed several letters to Mill agents asking them if they are willing to prove to the Strike Committee, by showing their wages roll and other pertinent books that the average income of the spinner and weaver has not declined from January to March end. as a result of direct reductions in rates, or indirect reduction by change in varieties. If, the derail of some of the Mill-owners and of the Secretary of the Association is true in fact, the agents should have no hesitation in availing tremselves of this opportunity of removing the misunderstanding amongst the 155,000 workers, as they put it.

LOCK-OUT IN SHOLAPUR MILLS

SHOLAPUR, April 25.

The management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company's A. B. and C. Mills have declared a lock-out from today until further notice. About eight thousand labourers have been thrown out of work. Other mills are working as usual. Police are guarding the mill area.

MILLOWNERS CONSIDER SITUATION

The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association meets for the last two days to consider the situation brought about by the sudden strike of the operatives. On Tuesday Sir George Rainey was also present and discussed the question with the mill-owners. The Committee again met on Wednesday and adjourned till Friday without coming to any decision.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MILL HEAD CLERK

THREE MEN ARRESTED

Samuel Joseph Constell, head clerk, David Sassoon Mills, was walking along Fergusson Road on Wednesday when he was accosted by three men who asked him if he was still working. On his replying in the affirmative, it is alleged, the men pounced upon him and relieved him of some letters and a locket valued at Rs. 20. The police have arrested Shanker Govind and two others in connection with this assault.

KHATAV MAKANJI MILLS.

REDUCTION OF WAGES IN 1926

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, has sent the following for publication:—

"The Manager of the Khatav Makanji Mills has challenged the statement made by Messrs. Ginwala, Joshi and me that the said mills have reduced the wages and stated that "we have not reduced the wages of any workmen by even a pie during the last two years and more." May I remind the Manager that in February 1926 the rates of weavers and the wages of some other fixed wage earners were cut down in his predecessor's time, that the cut led to a strike, and that through the intervention of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, the willing co-operation of Mr. Mulraj Khatav and his desire to meet the Union half way, the cut was brought down by half a pie or so? I may further state that the cut was to come into operation from 1st January 1926 but Mr. Mulraj agreed, pending the close of the negotiations, to pay his workers at the old rates for that month and effect the cut from February 1926. It was thus 27 months ago that the cut was made.

As regards the reference in the Manager's statement made to me personally, I readily admit as I have admitted several times in the past that Mr. Mulraj Khatav and his management were the first in the field to accord every facility to our Union and negotiate with us even on minor details. I further admit that I am always consulted if any change is contemplated and am always heard on behalf of his workers. I have nothing but praise and admiration for the courteous attitude of Mr. Mulraj Khatav, the Manager and their other officers, shown towards the Union."

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS BALLOTTED FOR SUMMER SESSION

LAHORE, April 25.

The short summer session of the Punjab Legislative Council commence here on the 4th of May and will last probably a week. Ten non-official resolutions have been balloted for discussion on the 4th. Mr. Gangaram will recommend Government to introduce training in military drill and use of firearms along with physical drill in all Government recognised colleges.

Sardar Hirasingh will urge abolition of the present system of separate electorates in the Punjab and introduction of joint electorates.

Sir Muhammad Iqbal will recommend Government that the New Punjab Regulation of Accounts Bill be introduced in the May session or at the latest in the next autumn session.

Mr. Habibulla, Deputy President, will recommend that total prohibition policy be accepted as the goal to be attained in a reasonable period, the time not exceeding fifteen years.—A. P.

BRITISH BUDGET SURPRISE.

FINANCING OF RATING SCHEME.

DUTY ON IMPORTED MOTOR-SPIRITS OF 4d PER GAL.

RED UCTION IN SUGAR DUTIES.

LONDON, April 24.

In introducing the Budget Mr. Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons:—

Mr. Churchill said that the rate payment by the productive industry with effect from October, 1929 would be reduced by three-quarters, while the agricultural production would be permanently and completely relieved of all rates. The rating relief amounting to four millions a year would be given to railways. The derating would cost 29 millions a year, including in that figure the cost of agricultural relief, 47,50,000 manufacturing and productional relief 21 millions, and the Local Government reform three millions. The Minister of Health would introduce in November the Local Government Bill to reimburse the local authorities the loss of rateable value, and advantage would be taken of this opportunity to carry out reforms in the Local Government on the lines of larger areas and lower rates.

RATE RELIEF.

Mr. Churchill declared that the relief of rates on production was the first and most urgent remedy to be applied to the present trade position. He contemplated a scheme to give between twenty and thirty millions a year for a great operation to give produeers the rating relief. The Valuation Ascertainment Bill would be introduced after the Budget and twelve months would be required for the new valuation which would achieve derating.

TAX ON PETROL AND SPIRITS.

£4,239,000, the realised surplus of last year would be appropriated towards financing the rating scheme instead of going into the sinking fund. A tax of four pence per gallon would be imposed from 25th instant on imported petrol and other forms of motor-car spirits, kerosene and white spirits and turpentine but heavy oils known as Fuel Oil, Diesel Oil and Gas Oil would not be taxed. He estimated this would produce 14 millions this year, and 18 millions for a full year for the rate relief. All forms of home oil production would be free from any countervailing excise duty.

REDUCTION IN SUGAR DUTIES.

Sugar duties would be reduced from 25th April so as to enable a reduction of a farthing per pound in the retail price. The reduction would cost £2,300,000 sterling this year. The reduction would be equivalent to a farthing per pound on all imported sugar of polarisation not exceeding 98 degrees in the case of foreign sugar and 99 degrees in the case of home-grown and Empire sugar, usually described as raw sugar. The rate on home-grown and Empire white sugar would be slightly smaller. Foreign white sugar would continue to pay the existing duty.

BALANCING BY NEW SYSTEM.

Mr. Churchill said that he had balanced the Budget according to the new system of accounting. The expenditure was estimated at £727,381,000 and the revenue at £761,083,000, leaving a gross total prospective surplus of £33,702,000 from which he took £19,200,000 for various remissions of taxes, leaving a margin of £14,502,000 to be carried forward in the suspensory fund (surplus) to which would be added last year's surplus of £4,239,000 making a total of the suspensory fund £18,741,000 which would be used to meet ordinary contingencies in 1928 or the supplementary demands of local authorities.

The standard rate of income-tax would not be reduced, but the statutory allowances for children would be raised to £60 for the first child and £50 for others, compared to 36 and 27 pounds respectively at present, costing 2,100,000 this year. This, said Mr. Churchill, was a further instance of helping the producer. This remark occasioned loud laughter in which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester, who were in the gallery, joined.

MR. CHURCHILL CONGRATULATED.

Messrs. Snowden and Lloyd George formally congratulated Mr. Churchill on his "very brilliant achievement" and "extremely fine performance", particularly the relief of rates.

The House of Commons agreed to the tea duty, which is unchanged, and also agreed to the remaining budget resolutions continuing the existing taxes and authorising the new ones.

TAX TAKES EFFECT IMMEDIATELY.

The Budget tax of four pence per gallon of imported motor spirits comes into operation immediately.—Reuter.

"BOLD AND CONSTRUCTIVE"

PRESS COMMENTS ON BUDGET

LONDON, April 25.

"Courageous", "bold", "solid", "constructive", these are among adjectives which morning newspapers apply to the Budget, the chief surprise of which has been the "plum" offered to the parents by increasing the income-tax rebate in respect of children allowances to sixty sterling for the first and fifty for the subsequent offspring, also making the rebate effective the year the child is born. Mr. Churchill is generally congratulated on concentrating effort on lifting the burden of rates from depressed industries. There is some criticism of the petrol tax. —Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

CALCUTTA, April 25.

In the Share Market in jutes despite healthy conditions prevailing in the commodity market share values hardly underwent any change at the opening today and trading was more or less of an inter-bazaar nature. Later rates hardened with buying enquiry, and a healthier feeling was manifest. In coals sellers continue to preponderate and with buyers holding off, business has been difficult to put through. A solitary deal in Kuardi was about all that was reported during the progress of the session. In teas at the low levels now touched some enquiry was noticeable and prices in some instances have actually risen. In miscellaneous volume of business was moderate and without any outstanding features worthy of comment save in the case of Cawnpore sugar which was written up considerably. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and a half percent Government paper 75-14, four per cent Loan 1960-70 87-15, five per cent Bonds 1945-55 106-9, six per cent Bonds 1930 103-2.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 111.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light 93.

Jutes:—Alliance ord 630, Auckland ord 421-8, Barnagore ord 318, Birla ord 18-8, Clive 51-12, Dalhousie ord 635-8, Empire 62-4, Fort William ord 507, Hooghly pref 17-4, Fort Gloster ord 1171-8, Howrah 67-12, Hukumchand ord 25-10, Kanknarrah 636, Lansdowne ord 362, National 37, Nothbrook ord 77-12, Orient 324, Reliance 95-8, Standard pref 110-8, Kuardi 2-10.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation ord 3-13, def 3-11, pref 113, Indian Wood Products 8-8, Bengal Iron 16, Burn and Co. ord 400, Indian Galvanizing 9, Triton Insurance 236-8, Midnapore Zemindary 130, Cawnpore Sugar 23.

Teas:—Bishnauth 39-12, Dessai and Parbuttia 450, East India 20-4, Huldibari 38-4, Redbank 10-8, Sapoi 20-4, Seajuli 44-12, Tirrihannah 20-4, Tukvar 35-8.

ISOLATION HOME FOR MUSLIM BOYS

SIR G HIDAYATULLA LAYS FOUNDATION STONE AT PANCHGANI

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, April 23.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hydayatulla laid the foundation stone on Saturday the 21st of a Shafa Khana or an Isolation Home for the boys of the Dar-ul-uloom, (Muslims High School,) Panchgani. The cost of the building will be covered by a donation recently given by Mr. Kassamally Jairazbhoy, Vice-President of the Dar-ul-uloom and the Shafa Khana will be called the Shafa-Khana Rehemat after the name of the donor's mother. The gathering was fairly large for a small hill station and the proceedings commenced as usual with "Kiratan":

In asking Sir Gulam Hussein to perform the ceremony, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, President of the Governing Body, referred in well chosen words to the munificence and the numerous charities of the Jairajbhoy family. The Shafa Khana he observed, would be provided with the latest sanitary and scientific equipment and it was the first a series of improvements that were to follow shortly.

The Dar-ul-uloom continued Sir Abbas is the only Muslim residential School in the Presidency, conducted on the lines of the public schools in England and it was soon going to be affiliated to the Nizamiah Mosque Trust Fund which would look after the welfare of the students of the Dar-ul-uloom staying in England and provide them with suitable accommodation free of cost in Muslim surroundings.

Sir Abbas Ali Baig then observed that a recent and fresh appeal for funds had met with a response so generous that the Governing Body had decided to build residential Quarters for the Principal and the Teaching staff, a swimming-bath for the students and a canopied alcove near the water works.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Sir Gulam Hussein after laying the foundation stone said "I must at the outset thank Sir Abbas for the very kind references he has made to what little I have been able to do for my community. I am very grateful, indeed, to the Governing Body of the Dar-ul-uloom for inviting me to lay the foundation stone of the Shafa Khana and I need hardly repeat what has been said about the munificence of Mr. Kassamali Jerazbhoy who has made a handsome donation towards its cost." There could not be, he observed, a better and nobler use of charity than the relief of the suffering humanity.

He joined Sir Abbas in his tribute to the Laljee brothers for their unsparing efforts in spreading light and learning among the Muslims of this Presidency and concluded very appropriately by saying that Shafa-Khana-e Rehemat would prove a real Rahemat (Blessing) to the students of the Dar-ul-uloom.

HUSSEINBHAI LALJEE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee then rose. "I consider it" he began "a very pleasant duty to rise to propose a vote of thanks to my friend, Sir Gulam Hussein" We have been passing through difficult times and fighting our way through discouraging obstacles, partly because of the trade depression which followed the recent world-wide catastrophe, but chiefly because of the apathetic attitude of our community which unfortunately did not for a long time realize the importance of education.

GOVERNMENT'S NIGGARDLY ATTITUDE.

I only wish that the attitude of Government were equally generous and encouraging. They continue to treat the Educational Institutions of the Mahomedans in the same old niggardly fashion, while, I regret to have to say those of the Europeans have been receiving greater help and greater attention. Let me, therefore, appeal to you, Sir Gulam Hussein who have always evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the Muslims, to exert your influence and persuade the Government to give us our rightful due—what we can justly claim and what we justly deserve.

The Meeting then terminated.

"MASS BEHIND THE SIMON BOYCOTT"

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY ON NEED OF ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION

The British public should realise that the mass of politically awakened opinion in India is behind the boycott of the Simon Commission" said Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, Political Secretary of the I. L. P., to a "Daily Herald" representative on his arrival home from India.

Mr. Brockway, who broke his leg in a motor accident in Madras, is making a good recovery, but is still only able to walk on crutches.

"Among a population of 300,000,000" he said, "it would be possible to get a few thousands to welcome anything which the British Government sent over, but we shall make a great mistake if we imagine that the deputations waiting upon the Commission represent any substantial body of Indian opinion.

"The fact that all three Indian Parties —the Constitutional, Independents and Nationalists, as well as the Extremist Swarajists and the Trade Union Congress —are united in the boycott is proof of the overwhelming strength of the forces behind it.

"There is no Indian party that counts outside these.

GOOD WILL NEEDED.

"Lord Birkenhead may say that the Commission will carry on whether the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils co-operate or not, but any thinking person must realise that no new constitution for India can successfully operate without the good will of the representative Indian parties.

"It is to be hoped that negotiations will immediately be commenced for an unconditional round table conference with the Indian representatives in the autumn when the Commission returns to India.

"Meanwhile, an event of immense significance is taking place. For the first time, representatives of all the important Indian organisations are facing the problem of a new constitution in a practical way. They are not shirking the tremendous difficulties of religion and race. If this conference succeeds in preparing a Constitution representing the united demand of politically awakened India, it will be far more important for the future of India than anything which the Simon Commission can produce.

"Sooner or later, the British Government must make contact with those who are represented in this conference, and must take note of their work.

"The present political ferment in India, however, hides the real cause of the discontent in both the villages and cities.

"That discontent arises from sheer hunger. Millions of Indians never have enough to eat. In the cities they work for a few pennies a day. In the villages the exactions of the landlords and the tax-gatherers leave them permanently famished.

"It is easy to arouse these starving millions against the British Raj, but Swaraj will not satisfy them unless it is accompanied by revolutionary changes in the land system and in industrial conditions.

"The most urgent need in India is to build up a mass Labour Movement, based upon Trade Unionism and the organisation of the peasants. From such a Movement economic emancipation, as well as political emancipation, would eventually come."

To Our Readers

1. What do you consider to be the best feature of the "Chronicle?"
2. In what way do you think the paper could be improved?
3. Is there any particular matter you would like to see appear regularly?
4. Are there any other suggestions or criticisms you care to offer?

Any co-operation that you give will be gratefully appreciated and will help us to *produce a better paper*, that you will like more and that will be a more efficient instrument for the service of the people.

Editor,
"Bombay Chronicle"

INTERVIEW WITH SIR GEORGE RAINY

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED BY INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

In a Press-Note issued by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, it is stated:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had an interview with the Hon. Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commerce Member, Government of India, on Monday, the 23rd instant at 12 noon, when the following questions were discussed with him informally:—

(1) Oil Industry protection, (2) Rail way freight on certain commercial commodities, (3) Insurance Legislation, (4) Recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee, (5) Viramgam Cordon, (6) Appointment of an Indian Deputy Trade Commissioner in London, (7) Principles underlying the references to the Tariff Board."

TARIFF BOARD.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS SCOPE OF ENQUIRY

RANGOON, April 24.

The Tariff Board met this morning at the Council Chamber when the President Sir P. Ginwala explained in a comprehensive speech the scope of the inquiry and the procedure to be followed. He said the replies sent by the Companies to the Government of India's and the Board's communiques showed that the Companies had not realised the scope if the enquiry. There was a great deal of misapprehension as to what the India Government, the local Government and the Board required in this enquiry. He said the Board was expressly advised to consider the possibility of an oil war and its effect on the financial position of the companies. Being asked to enquire into the case the Board had come with the best of intentions and he hoped the Companies would make up their minds to furnish the Board with the information required. It had been stated that the industry was one of great national importance. It might be so, but it must be shown that it was a national enterprise and the Board required evidence on that point. There was another point (as regards kerosene) namely to consider how the rate war arose, but as regards petrol there was no information and evidence was also required to show that war was imminent. He concluded by asking all companies to consider all the points raised by him and to furnish the Board with all the information called for.

The Board will examine the Hon. Mr. Gray of the Burma Oil Company tomorrow.—A. P.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL CO. ADVANCE PRICE

LONDON, April 24.

In consequence of the new tax on imported motor spirit announced by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons the Anglo-American Oil Company will advance on Wednesday the price, wholesale and retail, of all leading brands of motor-spirit by four pence and a farthing per gallon, and of kerosene, by four pence per gallon.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE

POONA, April 25.

The preparations for the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, to be held here, are nearly complete. A special pandal is being erected in front of the Tilak memorial building. Delegates will be accommodated at the new Poona College Hostel near the Pandal, and in Patwardhan Wada. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Conference, will leave Calcutta via Nagpur for Bombay on the 29th. He caches Bombay on the 1st May, and arrives at Poona on the 2nd morning. He will be taken in procession through the principal streets of the city and the Municipality will present him an address in the evening. The Conference commences work on the 3rd morning.—A. P.

A. F. EXCERCISE FLIGHT

LONDON, April 24.

Khartum.—The Air Force annual exercise flight from Cairo to Cape was carried out by four aeroplanes which arrived here on their return journey accompanied by a South African squadron. Both flights will remain here until 1st of May, when the Air Force men will leave for Cairo and the South Africans will return to Pretoria.—Reuter..

A Madras message of Tuesday's date states:—Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair assumes charge of his office as law Member to-morrow. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell leaves Madras to-morrow for Bombay, en-route to England, on six months leave. He returns to Madras in October.

HUMANITARIAN RULER HONOURED

ADDRESS TO MAHARAJ OF SIKAR

Under the joint auspices of Sanatan Dharmavalambi Marwari Agarval Sabha, Akhil Bharat Gopal Gorakshan Mandal, The Bombay Gorakshak Mandali, Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay, Gogras Gojivadan Sakha Digamber Jain Sabha, a public meeting was held at Shri Nar, Narayan Mandir, at 4 p.m. on 22-4-28 to present an address to His Highness the Maharaj Shree Kaliansinhji Saheb of Sikar (Marwar) for many Humanitarian measures introduced in the State. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas Kt., presided.

Mr. Shrinivasrao of the Vyanketeshwer Press read out the address, in Hindi wherein the members of the abovementioned societies conveyed their high sense of appreciation and gratitude to His Highness for (1) ordering storage of fodder in each village by collection of Kadbi from each cultivator for the free use of cattle of that village, in times of famine, (2) Prohibiting slaughter of all animals on Paryushan and other religious days of the year, (3) Prohibiting animal sacrifice on Dashera (4) Prohibition of export of cows (5) Providing facilities for free education scholastic and religious.

Mr. J. N. Mankar speaking in support of the Addresses praised the noble actions of High Highness and expressed thanks for so readily granting their request on behalf of the Dumb. He said Maharaja Saheb's policy of fodder storage and protection of cattle reminds us of the Great King Akbar who though being a Mahomedan perfectly saw through the wisdom of protecting these dumb creatures.

The Dewan Saheb thanked the various Societies on behalf of the Maharaja Saheb for so highly appreciating Maharaja's humanitarian orders. Maharaja Saheb considered it his duty to do all he could in the interest of humanity.

Sir Purushottamdas in his concluding remarks said that the measures recently adopted by the Maharaja Saheb in connection with Fodder storage and cow Protection earns for His Highness the well deserved title of "Protector of the cow and Brahmins." The Fodder storage scheme announced by His Highness has a great economic value for an agricultural country like India.

Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji thanked the Maharaja Saheb for accepting the address. Sheth Anandilal Poddar also thanked His Highness and Sir Purushottamdas and garlanded the worthy guest.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are prompt in execution and exaction. You seize each and every opportunity, whether it be golden or leaden, silent or vocal, and embrace it as soon as that knocks at your shoulders or head. There's no reason why you should be a "failed candidate" or "failed matriculate" in the world's entrance examination. (The word "failed" in such phrases passes muster in India in spite of the imploration of Professors of English like McMordie to avoid such abominations and use the word "plucked" instead!). At times you pounce on the opportunity very forcibly and impatiently, and thus spoil the taste of fruits which really ought to be yours with a little prudence and moderation. So remove the plug of cotton or wax from your ears and keep this solid advice that I pour into them—(paradoxical as the "pouring" of a "solid" thing may sound)—that promptness-cum-impatience does not comprise an appetising menu. It needs not the salt of Morton but that of Solomon and sobriety; the spice not of "bhajia-ganthiawala" or a Madrasi currywala but that of sense and sensibility; the sauce not of Brooke or Lea and Perrin (or even "Afghan") nor even of gander or goose, but of sportsmanship and smartness! If you take this wholesome (food) advice, you will be the greatest man (or woman, as the case may be)—not of course of the world. (The world will take a couple of centuries at least to produce another Mahatma) but of your district, and, (to be charitable) of your province as well! If woman, you have a smaller stock of words (thanks to the education your poor parents could afford to give you) but you will have, true to the enterprise of your sex, the knack of having the largest turnover, which will hide your shortcomings and bring you into limelight as the smartest of the lot!

"The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers."

DISRAELI.

For ages Alpine Ranges have been famous for producing fragrant and durable cedar. This very cedar is used by the

Brevillier

pencil factories of Austria. The graphite used in these pencils is unadulterated. It is compressed to its utmost capacity which gives it its exceptional durability.

Rs. 4/- per gross.

Order your trial gross to-day from the Sole Agents:—

Bombay Continental Trading Co,

87, Meadows Street, Bombay.

The name that stands as a guarantee for *Purity and Perfection*

"D. Gooptu"

Antiperiodic Mixture

For nearly a century it has been recognised as the only genuine Remedy for

Malaria

and all fevers.

Obtainable from chemists, stores or

D. Gooptu & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

OVER 3 LACS ALREADY IN USE
THIS IS ENOUGH TO SPEAK FOR
Dr. J. M. Mallick's (Rs. No. 81) PATENT
Ic-Mic-Cooker
THE ORIGINAL & THE BEST
Write for illustrated catalogue
IC-MIC-COOKER Co
20 COLLEGE ST. CALCUTTA
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Branch:—12, Amin-uddaula Park LUCKNOW.
Agents:—MANECKJI & Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

To Prospective Advertisers.

Making an advertisement look like it's going to pay is the simplest thing in the world. Making it *actually pay is the hardest.*

Advertisements that pay the best very often don't look that way at all. They seem *too simple, too devoid of tricks and frills.*

If you desire to hold us morally responsible for your advertising in our papers please delegate in us full authority to prepare your advertisements that will pay their way.

Advertisers Service Bureau

Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY.

4 REASONS—WHY?

ONE SHOULD INSURE WITH

THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE LD.

Rs. 200,000 DEPOSITED WITH THE GOVT.

For Prospectus and District Agency Apply To

1. Permanent disability Features.
2. Revival of lapsed policies any time before completion of their terms.
3. Guaranteed investment policies are unique and unprecedented.
4. Automatic non-forfeiture provisions with other up-to-date privileges.

Director. 15, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

True economy

It is the truest economy to ride a B.S.A. Bicycle. Its hard-wearing qualities and consistent reliability will ensure you years of pleasureable, trouble-free riding at practically no expense. Compare a B.S.A. Bicycle after a short time on the road with a so-called "cheap" machine and you will realise the economy of the B.S.A.

All genuine B.S.A. Bicycles are guaranteed for 50 years. They carry the Garter Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head and have the Three Piled Rifles stamped on all important parts. Look for these before buying a bicycle advertised or sold as "B.S.A."

B·S·A Bicycles

Send for free B.S.A. catalogue.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., 313, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

B.S.A. Motor Bicycles are world-famous for reliability and value.

For your HEALTH'S sake purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has proved a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the human blood. It is Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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"FORWARD"

Will Help Those Who Can Not Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply at once to :—

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,

THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD., 19, British India Street, CALCUTTA.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI AND RAMPUR

It is a great pity that the Delhi Municipality does not enjoy the power to elect a non-official as its president. Delhi is the capital of India and in spite of this distinction it does not enjoy this right, although almost all the big cities in India exercise this right. In our opinion the deprivation of this right is an insult to the people of Delhi. We are now glad to learn that the citizens of Delhi, who were uptill now, quite indifferent to this question are bestiring themselves and according to our information the matter is under the consideration of all the elected members. We fully hope if the citizens of Delhi raise their voice in favour of this new move and if the non-official members also second it, the day is not far-off when Delhi, like the other Municipalities of India, will be given the right of electing a non-official as its President. ("Tej").

MARRIAGE EXPENSES.

The different Hindu Associations have been trying their best to curtail the marriage-expenses, but instead of decreasing they are ever on the increase. For poor people marriages have become a source of trouble and anxiety. They take loans in order to maintain their reputation and honour amongst their relatives. This sacred institution has become a source of ruin. Bhai Parmanond has, however, taken a step forward in curtailing the expenses of marriages. His daughter was given away in marriage on the night of the 15th instant, to Prof. Gowardhan Lal's son, Mr. Chiranji Lal. The marriage ceremony took place in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Anarkali, Lahore. Everything was done on a small scale and in the simplest possible manner. Thus Bhai Parmanand has set, a very noble example by curtailing marriage expenses. The courage displayed by the Bhaiji is worthy of emulation. ("Milap").

The Shraddhanand All-India Memorial Trust, Delhi, has contributed Rs. 5,000 for the purposes of carrying on Shuddhi in Goa. The Trust has appealed to the Hindus for donations. ("Pratap").

Maulana Hasrat Mohani paid a flying visit to Lahore the other day. It is learnt that the Lahore League intends calling a special meeting of the League sometime in October. This special session will be held in the 3rd week of October and it is expected that Sir Muhammad Shafi will have returned by that time. ("Siasat").

Sardar Teja Singh Bhachchar has refused to earn his release from the Rawalpindi Jail on the conditions offered to him by Government. ("Akali").

"As-Siasat" (Cairo) states that Hashim Bay Al-Atashi has issued an appeal to the Syrians asking them to get united. ("Hamdard").

"Al-Muqtatam" (Cairo) learns that telephonic connection has been established between France and Algiers. ("Hamdard").

In the treaty recently concluded between Trans-Jordania and Britain, there is an article empowering Britain to appoint Amir Abdullah's successor, if need be. ("Hamdard").

AN ABSURD RUMOUR.

"Hamdard" strongly contradicts the rumour given currency to by "Zamindar" to the effect that Maulana Muhammad Ali is trying to secure the Registrarship of the Muslim University, Aligarh. The paper states that the rumour is simply ridiculous and absurd and has been given currency to with a mischievous motive.

Sufi Iqbal Ahmed writes from Panipat as follows:—"On the 15th of this month Maulana Haji Muhammad Abdus Salam Abbasi breathed his last. He was a great scholar of Arabic and was very much respected by the citizens of Panipat for his profound religious knowledge." ("Hamdard").

The latest news from Nabha is to the effect that Diwan Gayan Nath has been appointed as Administrator in place of Mr. Wilson Johnston who is proceeding to England on long leave. The Diwan Sahib commends a respectable position in the Punjab. His appointment will, therefore, be looked upon with feelings of satisfaction. Our request to him is only this that due respect should be shown to the members of the royal family. ("Riyasat").

The respected leader of India, Maulana Muhammad Ali has now been given permission to visit Rampur. Some years ago H. H. the Nawab of Rampur had deported the Maulana from his State and had confiscated his landed property as well. The fault of the Maulana was that he was a critic of Government, a thing which H. H. the Nawab, in his capacity as "Farzand-e-Khas-e-Daulat-e-Inglishya" could not tolerate. The late Hakim Ajmal Khan and several other revered leaders of the country tried their best on behalf of Maulana Muhammad Ali, but to no success. Up till recently the Maulana was an exile. Last week H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar proceeded to Rampur. At the railway station the Maharaja was met by the Maulana. The Maharaja asked Maulana Muhammad Ali to accompany him to Rampur. The Maulana referred to the hitch in his way of doing so, but the Maharaja took the Maulana to Rampur on his own responsibility. Now, through the Maharaja's intervention Maulana Muhammad Ali has been allowed once again to visit his native place. We congratulate the Nawab of Rampur for removing the ban. ("Riyasat").

"REVOLT AGAINST INDUSTRIAL DOMINATION

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE'S APPEAL FOR SWADESHISM

The Hon. General Secretary and the Hon. Publicity and Propaganda Secretary, in the course of a bulletin state:—

One of the aims of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference which was held in Bombay in January last, as you are all aware, was "to promote Swadeshi".

The Conference formed the Bombay Presidency Youth League to put its resolutions into practice. The League appointed "The Swadeshi and Boycott of British Goods" committee to chalk out a programme of work. It was decided to hold processions and public meetings, to prepare and publish statistical leaflets on the subject, to give talks and start "Swadeshi and Boycott" clubs in schools and colleges, to start an information bureau, and to enlist volunteers to carry on propaganda from house to house.

CAMPAIGN FOR "SWADESHISM."

Accordingly the Bombay Presidency Youth League started a vigorous campaign for the revival of "the Swadeshi and Boycott of British Goods" movement.

This is not a movement which has arisen because of a particular grievance. But it is a movement which is started as a revolt against the policy of capitalistic exploitation and commercial colonisation of India which has been pursued since the East India Company began to rule India. You should realise that the foreign political and industrial domination is the part and parcel of the same thing. It is the retrogressive industrial policy followed by Government in this country that is at the root of the appalling poverty of crores of our country men. That policy will not be changed until we have Swarajya or Responsible Self-Government. There is nothing wrong in our attempt to keep out British Goods and to give encouragement to the products of our indigenous industries.

DUTY OF THE YOUTH.

Let the youths of the country be consistent in their speech and action. The Bombay Presidency Youth League expects every young man to use Swadeshi articles, as far as possible, even at a sacrifice, and to boycott British goods in general and British cloth in particular, and, thus, strengthen the movement launched on by the League. The use of Swadeshi goods is the economic manifestation of that great movement of Swadeshism. The late Lokamanya Tilak said that Swadeshi and Swadeshi should be our cry for ever, because it was through Swadeshism that the Indians would be able to assert their birth right to rule themselves. It is through the service based on the spirit of self sacrifice that we are going to win the race. By taking to Swadeshi and by Boycotting the British Goods you will be furthering the movement started by Lokamanya Tilak and Aurobindo Ghosh, and so enthusiastically championed that Mahatma Gandhi and Deshabandhu Das.

The work before the youth is indeed stupendous. But will obstacles deter us? Our stake in the country is the greater, if not for anything else, for the fact that we have more years to live, let us therefore resolve that since suggestion has failed we shall resort to shock. And in this our holy fight for political and economic emancipation of our country we shall have the sympathy and active help not only from the youths of this country but from young patriots all over the world, from young China, young Egypt, young Ireland,—who look to us in this momentous crisis in the history of our motherland and expect that young India, revitalised, revivified, and reawakened, will give a good account of themselves.

Advertising Topics

No. 11.

Believability not only is the foundation of advertising—it is the whole structure.

The writer of advertisement may fool himself with the dashing, dangerous style of superlative superadvertising and he may fool his employer who pays the bill for a little while, but he is not going to fool the public with it, because they don't believe that sort of stuff any more. They have veen educated.

They know just as well as the advertiser does that there isn't a spark of news-value or truth in his statement that he has the best soap on earth or that his is the Maximus and and all the others are mere minors and majors of trade.

Bombay Chronicle

Before Baby is born

Kalzana will supply the breast milk with a full proportion of calcium for your child.

Calcium is life itself to all body cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is now recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

The expectant mother needs extra calcium, more than anybody else, for she must supply the calcium to build up baby's body. Lack of calcium is shown by decay of teeth, headaches and general weakness of the mother, and by weak bones, rickets and delayed teething in the baby.

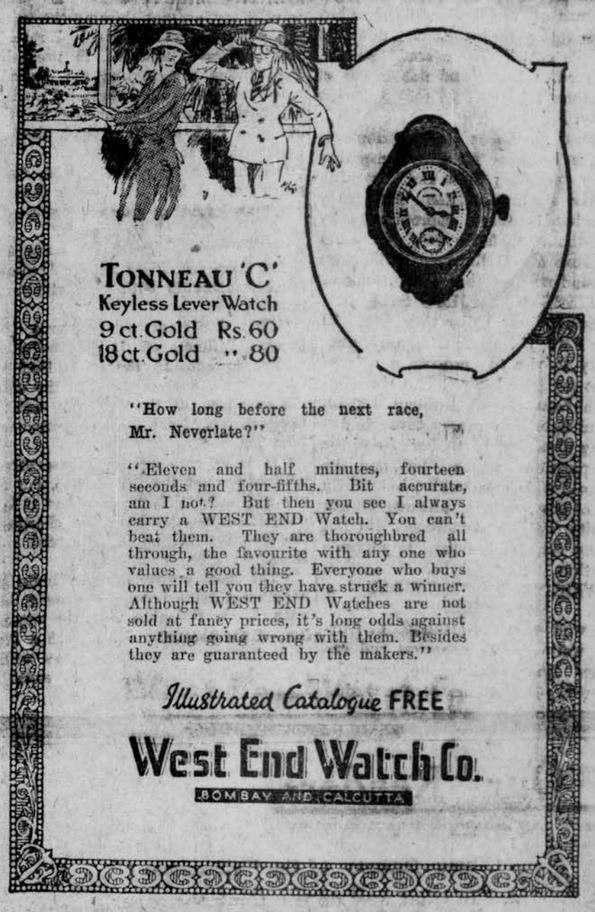
Use calcium in the form of Kalzana, which is readily taken up by the body-cells. Kalzana restores the calcium content of your body, conquers your debility and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution for your child. Start taking Kalzana to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.



TONNEAU 'C'
Keyless Lever Watch
9 ct. Gold Rs. 60
18 ct. Gold " 80

"How long before the next race, Mr. Neverlate?"

"Eleven and half minutes, fourteen seconds and four-fifths. Bit accurate, am I not? But then you see I always carry a WEST END Watch. You can't beat them. They are thoroughbred all through, the favourite with any one who values a good thing. Everyone who buys one will tell you they have struck a winner. Although WEST END Watches are not sold at fancy prices, it's long odds against anything going wrong with them. Besides they are guaranteed by the makers."

Illustrated Catalogue FREE

West End Watch Co.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

Wonderful Box.

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, traces stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from afar, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.,

Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.

B. B. Bengali & Sons.

Chhakkalal Street, Farrukhabad.

The DOCTOR'S DICTUM!

That vegetables and cereals cooked in

RUKMANI COOKER

Don't lose their vitamines.

There, you are. 5 sizes for 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 persons at Rs. 13, 18, 22, 27, 33. Carriage extra.

RUKMANI COOKER CO., Royapuram (10) Madras.

AGENTS WANTED.

HASU-NO-HANA

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MADE BY

GROSSMITH'S

Famed throughout the world as the leading distillers of Perfumes and Fine Soap Makers.

Hasu-No-Hana enjoys a world-wide reputation for a wonderful delicacy and charm unapproached by any other perfume.

Its fragrance is exquisitely floral and delightfully unique.

The Hasu-No-Hana series includes—

PERFUME.

FACE POWDER.	HAIR LOTION.
POWDER LEAF BOOKS.	TOILET WATER.
TOILET SOAP.	SHAMPOO POWDER.
TOILET CREAM.	BRILLIANTINE.
DENTAL CREAM.	TALCUM POWDER.
BATH CRYSTALS.	SACHETS.

CACHOUS.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.

Made by J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., LONDON.

AGENT IN INDIA:—WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

SYRUP HÆMOGEN

of The BENGAL IMMUNITY Co., Ltd.

Is a BLOOD RESTORATIVE and aids DIGESTION. An Ideal Tonic after an attack of Malaria or Typhoid. Very useful in the treatment of general debility and for Tuberculosis patients.

Obtainable from all leading CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, or from

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:

The POPULAR PHARMACY,

Phone No. 40784. GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY 7.

The Bombay Samachar

is a Nationalist Gujrati daily established in 1819.

It has served the Bombay Presidency public for over 108 years.

The BENGALEE

(ESTD. 1858)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

AMANULLAH IN LIVERPOOL

VISIT TO PORT SUNLIGHT.

KING AS CONJURER.

(From Our Correspondent)

On the night of March the 29th, there was moored alongside the Landing stage at Liverpool, England, the trans-Atlantic liner "Scynthia" The ship was a floating palace of beauty.

There were English spring flowers everywhere. From bow to stern, from deck to masthead, could be seen thousands of multi-coloured electric lamps, a tracing in lines of light from the mast and funnels to the lower promenade deck, until the ship seemed to stand out like a veritable blaze in the darkness. A bedroom and private state-room, furnished in the style of the Georgian period, decorated in royal blue and silver, awaited the coming of the King and Queen of Afghanistan.

And then their Majesties came, and for the first time in the history of this great Port, Royalty spent the night on board a ship in the Mersey. The ship's company manned the sides of the vessel, and as their Majesties stepped on board a bugler on the boat sounded the "Attention," and the Afghan royal standard was hoisted at the main, while the Afghan national flag already appeared at the fore.

This ship was right in the centre of 20 miles of docks, and not far from the Gladstone Dock, which is the largest in the world. Next day, the Royal party visited the Gladstone Dock and saw for themselves the almost unbelievably gigantic structure which has cost nearly eight million pounds to build. And this is but one of the many docks which accommodate ship from every part of the world, and from which ships daily go, taking the manufactured goods of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands to every other country.

VISIT TO PORT SUNLIGHT.

Their Majesties' first visit on arrival on Merseyside was to Port Sunlight, where they saw the largest soap manufacturing works in the world. After they had been received by Lord Leverhulme, the Governor at Port Sunlight, the Queen was presented with a bouquet by a little English girl, named Isabel Barnish, and so pleased was her Majesty that she picked up the child and kissed her. King Amanullah was delighted when he was asked to turn on the steam used for boiling up the raw materials of soap in the huge 60 ton vats. He watched happily as the little sea of foamy soap began to bubble.

Coming from Port Sunlight, their Majesties made a picturesque entry by water into the Port of Liverpool. Their car and many others were driven, with their occupants still seated inside, on to one of the large corporation luggage ferry steamers, which was escorted across the Mersey by a whole flotilla of other ferry boats. Liverpool's water front rose up out of the grey, with the gaily dressed Cunard liner Scynthia their Majesties' floating hotel during their stay on Merseyside, on the extreme right of the picture. In the foreground there was the crowded landing stage, with a cleared space on which stood out the scarlet-robed figure of Liverpool's lady Lord Mayor, Councillor Miss Margaret Beavan. The Lord Mayor presented to their Majesties Sir Archibald Salvidge the Town Clerk of Liverpool, (Mr Walter Moon), Mr. R. D. Holt and Mr. L. A. P. Warner (Chairman and General Manager of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board).

In Liverpool's state coach the Lord Mayor and her Royal guests and the Town Clerk, proceeded to St. George's Hall. The Afghan flag and the Union Jack flew over the hall and masses of cheering people thronged the plateau. Inside the Hall their Majesties were welcomed by the Lady Lord Mayor, and in the official welcome read by the Town Clerk it was stated that "An important tie of commercial enterprise connects this community with every country in the world. We have, therefore, observed with the greatest interest and admiration your Majesties' successful efforts for the extension and development of the trade and resources of your ancient dominions."

Sir Archibald Salvidge presented to the King, as a memento of this great port, a model of the ancient battleship "Royal Sovereign" built in the year 1673, in its day considered to be one of the finest ships in the world. His Majesty very graciously thanked the city for this gift and the welcome which had been extended to him.

KING'S CONJURING TRICKS.

The King revealed his versatility in a new direction at the Banquet given to their Majesties in the Liverpool Town Hall on the evening of March 29th. A conjuring entertainment had been provided and his Majesty not only evinced the keenest interest in it, but actually gave a little display of card manipulation and sleight-of-hand on his own account, which greatly delighted the distinguished guests present.

At this Banquet, the Lady Lord Mayor said that Liverpool was one of the two greatest ports in the world and one of the greatest centres of industry. "We ship large consignments of goods, particularly of cotton, to your Dominions. We are thus intimately concerned with the welfare of your country. We trust that understanding, friendship, and the exchange of commerce, may steadily increase."

In his gracious response, H. M. the King stated that the sympathetic feeling of the English nation would prove to be a great factor in strengthening the already existing friendly relations between the two countries. "I have a great admiration and appreciation of the activities of the people of Liverpool in promoting their industry and commerce."

On the morning of the second day of their visit, the ship's officers and dock police, stood to attention as the King and Queen passed on their way to the Royal Cotton Exchange. The reception by the President and Directors of the Cotton Exchange must have been one of the heartiest ceremonies which their Majesties have yet attended.

From the moment when the Lord Mayor's coach, heralded by the cheering thousands of people in the streets, drew up at the centre doorway, to the moment when it left again, there was a full quarter of an hour of wild cheering. Three sides of the Gallery of the Cotton Exchange were packed with the dense throng of the general public, and on the floor were hundreds of members who had stopped trading only immediately previous to the Royal arrival. They were the men who buy and sell the raw cotton which afterwards on the looms of Lancashire, becomes the cloth which finds its way to Afghanistan and India.

GOLD PEN PRESENTED.

There were loud cheers when a gold fountain pen was presented to the King by the President of the Cotton Exchange, Mr. C. R. Taylor. With this his Majesty signed his name in the visitors' Book. As their Majesties left, a terrific cheer broke out and from all parts of the building came the chorus—"For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," concluding with three cheers for the King and Queen.

In the afternoon, their Majesties attended the famous Grand National Race, at which nearly a quarter of a million people were present, people who had come from all parts of the world to see this celebrated race. Their Majesties saw five air-liners bring from the south of England loads of over 100 passengers and were themselves witnesses of a practical demonstration of the possibility of using air for the transport of passengers. Liverpool is hoping to become the air-Port of the North of England, as she is now its seaport and this example of airway travel is a portent of what is to happen in Liverpool in the immediate future.

Their Majesties saw the famous race: they saw the green turf, they saw a cheering, gesticulating mass of people, and they looked on a lovely valley which soon will give place to the wonderful industries which shortly will make Industrial Liverpool in itself.

Now, gentlemen, here are a few facts which you ought to know about the

Paddy

Irish Whisky

City Analysts' Laboratory,
Glasgow, 13th Dec., 1927.

We hereby certify that we analyse, at regular intervals, the Brand of Irish Whisky of the Cork Distilleries Co., Ltd., known as "Paddy."

We find it, after very careful chemical analysis, to be a pure fully matured Pot Still Spirit of the highest quality.

In our opinion it possesses an excellent flavor and we have every confidence in recommending it as a healthy, reliable stimulant.

(Signed),
R. R. Tatlock & Thomson, F.I.C.,
Public Analysts.

"British Australian and New Zealander," 15th December, 1927.

"Those who like Irish Whisky should be glad to know that Cork Distilleries Ltd., have the largest Pot Still in the world, for judging by a sample of their 'Paddy' brand of Whisky, guaranteed Ten Years Old which has recently come my way—and stayed there—no one in the world could make better use of a big still."

Cork Distilleries Co., Ltd. CORK, IRELAND.

WONDERFUL TALISMAN

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE, ANDULBERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to consider the Small Holdings Bill is going to meet at Mahableshwar this week. The Bill is going vitally to affect the interests of an overwhelming majority of agriculturists in Gujarat, Karnatak and Maharashtra, and hence is, on that score, criticised and protested against, on all sides in the Press as well as on the platform. With a view to meet this criticism, Government requested Mr. Anderson to write a pamphlet,—strange to say, on his own responsibility,—elucidating the aims and objects of the Bill and replying to various criticisms. The pamphlet was made available even in small villages by publishing English and Marathi copies of the same and distributing them gratis. All the arguments contained in this pamphlet have been smashed to pieces and the agitation continues with greater force ever since.

Under these circumstances it is the duty of the Select Committee to take evidence of agriculturists from all the three divisions. They should tour from district to district and take evidences from non-official people. Sub-clause 4 of the Standing Order 6 of the Council states that a Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measure before them.

It is the duty of the Select Committee to give every facility and opportunity to the "Khatedars" who are going to be affected by this measure, to place their views before them, failing which, the Committee will fail to do their duty.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. BHAT,
B. Com.

Bombay, April 21.

SWAMI SATYA DEVA RETURNS

DONATIONS FOR PUBLIC CAUSE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The undersigned has received a letter from Swami Satya Deva from Vienna, directing him to make the following announcements:—

(1) In 1923, Swamiji received Rs. 8,500 from the public, as he was going for ocular treatment to Germany. Out of this he spent Rs. 1,500 for passage etc., and the balance Rs. 7,000 he retained, till his vision was restored. Now that God has been gracious to him, and as he will not need another visit to Europe for ocular treatment, Swamiji returns the balance for the following public work:—

(2) Rs. 1,000 donated by the Karachi public be given to Bharat Saraswati Mandir an ideal Institution of Karachi.

(3) Rs. 1,000 presented by three prominent Arya Samajists be given to the Dalitodhar (Depressed Classes) Mission, Delhi, founded by Swami Shraddhanandji. And (4) Rs. 5,000 be kept with Bhai Barjorji Bharucha to help those students, who are proceeding to Vienna for the study of ophthalmic surgery. The said amounts are to be paid on the Swamiji's return in November next, when the fixed deposit will also be available. Is not Swami Satya Deva's splendid example worthy of emulation by many of our public men?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

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A DIPLOMATIC BATTLEFIELD

WHY ENGLAND IS INTERESTED IN AFGHAN KING

ONE OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE MEN IN EAST

KHYBER PASS, THE KEY TO INDIA

Amir Amanullah, ruler of Afghanistan, is now in Europe. His visit has caused great interest and has attracted more attention to his country than has been directed to it since Afghanistan and Great Britain were at war soon after the great European conflict in 1914-1918 had ended. If Afghanistan means little to us, for few Americans ever visit it, it has played, and will continue to play, a pivotal part in the unfolding drama of Asia. Lying as it does to the Northwest of India, Afghanistan is the main doorway by land to India, and over the Khyber pass, from the early days of history, have passed those who have gone to India, on errands either of war or peace. The northern approach to the Khyber pass is in Afghanistan. And this fact helps to explain why it is that Great Britain has always been so interested in developments in this country. Amir's reception in Italy proves that Europe is not unmindful of the strategic place of Afghanistan in the affairs of Asia.

The Amir is a modern and progressive ruler. Judged by western standards, Afghanistan is a backward, land, full of turbulent tribesmen, without railroads, and without the appurteances of civilization. But the Amir is ambitious for his people, he wants them to make progress, and if he cannot go as far yet perhaps as Mustapha Kemal Pasha has in Turkey toward creating a state on western lines, he has set out to make definite progress in this direction.

A few years ago Amanullah was merely the younger son of a King who was assassinated. His uncle had mounted the throne, and his two elder brothers were waging a civil war for the crown, and against each other. Even the women of the royal household were engaged in a series of plots and counter-plots. Intrigue was rife in the land, and few countries in the Orient were more typically Oriental in their ways, and in their desire to keep themselves isolated from the Western World.

Then Amanullah came to the throne, on February 20, 1919. He quickly made a reputation as one of the most progressive men, he seems to have a well-developed and attractive personality, and today he enjoys great prestige among the Moslems of Asia and Africa. The new Amir brought peace to his country; at least his reign has been fairly peaceful up to date, and he has introduced many reforms. When he ascended to the throne, he freed thousands of slaves. A royal "forman" or decree was issued abolishing slavery altogether. Freedom of worship was extended to minorities, such as Jews, Christians and Hindus.

REBUILDING THE COUNTRY.

He has also introduced a system of education, or rather the framework of a national system. He even went so far as to open several girls' schools, in spite of the views of some of the orthodox Moslems among his countrymen. In his reforms, he had to employ some European experts, just as neighbouring Persia has done from time to time. Now the Amir wants to make a study of European industry, government and education to see what further help he can obtain from the West in his efforts to rebuild his country along modern lines.

Afghanistan has an estimated area of 245,000 square miles, a little more than that of post-war France. Its population is somewhat in excess of 6,000,000. It has been called "the land of rocks and sanguinary feuds." Certainly it would be hard to find a people more given over to feuds, and factional fighting. For some two centuries, the Afghans have been the dominant race, the aboriginal race, the Tajiks now being cultivators and traders. The country has yet to see its first railway, though plans have been discussed to build lines across the country in the northeast to connect Termez, the rail head of the road from Bokhara, with Peshawar, in British India, via Kabul, and another to connect with the railroad from Mery at its railhead at Kuska, via Herat, in the west, and Kandahar, in the south, to New Chaman and Quetta, in Baluchistan.

Thrice in a century or so. Afghanistan had been at war with Great Britain. Each time the result has been about the same. British troops, well organized, officered and equipped, have made short work of the Afghan Army, but in the end the lawless and wild tribesmen have forced a British withdrawal. The late Amir received a subsidy from the British Government, and Britain insisted on controlling the foreign relations off the country. There was a good reason for this, as it was most important for Britain that no foreign country gain an ascendant position at Kabul. By a new treaty, signed on November 22, 1921, this supervision was ended. In this treaty Britain recognized the complete independence of Afghanistan. The frontiers were definitely established, and Britain withdrew from Afghanistan the privileges of importing arms and ammunition through India.

In June, 1921, an Italian mission, headed by the Marquis de Paterno de Panchi, went to Afghanistan. Its object was to increase Italy's influence, promote trade and secure an agreement with the Afghan Government for the employment of Italian advisers and experts. Little tangible results, however, were obtained. Several years later, an Italian citizen, Daria Piperno, employed by the Afghan Government, was arrested for muurder. Mussolini sent an ultimatum, and for a time relations between the two countries were strained. The trouble, however, was smoothed over, and to-day Italy welcomes with great enthusiasm the ruler of Afghanistan.

The country is interesting from the archaeological point of view. It is one of the richest fields yet to be explored by the archaeologist. Here, in Aghanistan, Hellenism met Buddhism, and there are many traces of this meeting. As the country is opened up to foreigners, it is expected to provide many important archaeological finds.

A STRONG FORTIFICATION.

Afghanistan in years past has been a diplomatic battlefield between Russia and Great Britain, and the country remains so to-day. The conflict is even more acute than it is in Persia. While Persia controls one of the sea approaches to India, Afghanistan holds the key to the land approach. The British navy is supreme on the sea, but in India Britain only has 60,000 white troops, as compared with a Soviet army estimated to number nearly a million. The entrance to the Kyber Pass is strongly fortified, and as long as Afghanistan maintains its independence, Great Britain ought not to have much reason to fear for the safety of her Great Indian Emprie. If Russia were to control Afghanistan there might be a different story to tell.

In 1921, an Afghan mission under Mohammed Wali made a world tour. The mission came to the United States, and was received by President Harding and Secretary Hughes. The Afghans wanted to establish diplomatic relations with the United States, but so far this Government has seen no necessity for this. Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Russia maintain missions in Kabul, but we have neither a legation nor a consulate. Perhaps when Amir Amanullah remakes his country the time will be ripe for the appointment of an American minister at Kabul. Times are changing, even in remote and isolated Afghanistan.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1928.

"Justice" is very superior; it's almost British in its affectation when it refers to the "Native States' Enquiry."

* * *

But then there it ends. Being really unfamiliar with British modes of address it says: "Sir Simon Speaks."

* * *

Now, it would be all right if it spoke of Sir Theagoroya Chetty. It is all wrong to say "Sir Simon" because and almost wholly because that gentleman is not a Tamilian.

* * *

"Sis John Simon has been standing in the market-place for the last two months exposing his offer for acceptance." That's the trait of the British. Aren't they "a nation of shop-keepers"?

* * *

"The women of India: Are they 'voiceless'?" The questioner heard the "curtain lectures."

* * *

The "Basumati" on itself: "It tries to give the best thoughts in the most attractive garb." That is, with a musical lilt in it.

* * *

"Alleged bad characters: Bound down for three years." If they were demonstrably bad they would never be allowed to rise.

* * *

"How many cigarettes a day should a married man smoke in one day?" asks the "Madras Mail." Twice as many as a bachelor, I should think, provided the wife doesn't touch the weed.

* * *

On the ground that he smoked 300 cigarettes a day his wife brought a separation suit against one Ambrose Reynolds of New York. Recently an English wife did the same because her husband forced her to be a vegetarian. These complaints are not half as valid as that of the lady who refused to live with her husband because he insisted on having eighty crocodiles in his bath or that of the other who demanded a divorce for reason of her husband declining to drink more than two bottles a day.

* * *

The "Herald" sees no reason. For, listen. "There is some famous church in Spain—we forget the name—where singing boys perform a dance before the altar....., we see no reason why partnership dancing should not take place in church." If it did, other churchgoers would have to quit.

* * *

"What's wrong with your watch?" asks an advertisement. It's not a watch; it's a racer.

* * *

An Anglo-Indian paper has the headlines: "An Editor Sentenced: Convicted of Sedition." It's too much of an everyday occurrence to cause surprise. And if you total up the periods of imprisonment to which Syed Habib, the Editor under consideration, has been ordered, it ought to be, roughly speaking, three centuries or so.

* * *

From the "Madras Mail": "Parents and child: A family dispute." A precocious baby, forsooth.

* * *

Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliar, one of the new Madras Ministers, confided to a Tanjore audience that "he felt personally that dyarchy was incapable of being worked." A convincing reason for his having accepted office.

* * *

These Madras Ministers are truly honest folk. The other day Dr. Subbaroyan confessed that he was human and the Ministership having come his way, he accepted it. Fair and square and no high-falutin' stuff about the service of the country and the rest. He will always have my vote to remain in office.

* * *

"Injustice to 'Native' Aces", resents the "Leader." The British "Jacks" always do it.

* * *

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is very naive. With commendable skill (however employed in a hopeless cause) it defends the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha leaders thus: "They reluctantly feel that so long as the other community is unable to think in terms of the nation and considers every public question from the stand-point of sectional interests, they ought not, in justice to their own community, stand in the path of the latter." For sweet plausibility this eclipses Pandit Malaviya's utterances. But Jubbulpore is there and can't be explained away by wobbling.

* * *

"Wear Khadi—Hope of hungry millions", runs a "streamer" in "Swarajya." Hungry millions, they live in hope.

* * *

"Social problems: Parliamentary Association at Bangalore." This accusation is made by the "Statesman." If what it says is true, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas ought to go to Bangalore and deal with the Parliamentary Association.

* * *

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, in the course of his statement on the Budget, referred to the statutory allowances for children viz., £60 for the "paterfamilias' first fruit" and £50 for the subsequent "fruits", adding that that would cost Britain £2,100,000 this year. This "plum" the Chancellor humorously remarked would help the "producer"!

* * *

India, with its teeming population of 32 crores, is a "producing" country. Such a "plum" is, therefore, all the more necessary for India for at least her "raw produce" to be refined "at Home." Will she get the plum or only the plum-stone as, usual? Will the next Finance Member bear this in mind?

* * *

Now that the balance-sheet of the "Indian National Herald" is published, how is it that

(1) Mr. B. F. Bharucha, who criticizes the working of limited companies, is silent about the one of which he is a trustee on behalf of the debenture-holders?

(2) What has Mr. Ginwala, the friend of the poor, to say? Perhaps he is busy with the strike,—some say also at Lunawada.

* * *

"I have no more faith in women."

"Why not?"

"Well, recently I put an announcement in the matrimonial paper and my fiancee answered it."

JIM'S DRESS SUIT

CONSTERNATION IN LABOUR CIRCLES

There is one thing in common between Society and the Labouur world. It is the pre-occupation of both about dress. But whereas Society is concerned about being dressy, Labour is concerned about being un-dressy. Not un-dressy in Society's sense of wearing as little as possible, but un-dressy in the sense of not being fashionable, writes A. G. G. in "Passing Show:"

It is true that there are fashionable people in the Labour world. Comrade Mosley always looks like a fashion plate and proabably has as many pairs of trousers as any man in Parliament, now that Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, who was said to keep fifty pairs in presses, is no longer here to wear them.. But Mr. Mosley was born in the purple, and Labour looks on him as a brand snatched from the burning, and forgives his sartorial splendours until he has been broken in and educated down to a cloth cap and corduroys.

But it doesn't like the tendency to dressiness which is creeping into the ranks of some of its leaders. Not long ago a disagreeable rumour was abroad that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had been seen at some public gathering with a crease in his trousers. I am not sure that the incident was not the beginning of his trouble with the I.L.P., which is very quick to scent heresy in anybody, and may regard baggy knees as the outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace.

And now Mr. J. H. Thomas has been getting into trouble again about his boiled shirts, his dress suits, his grey frock coats (for Ascot) and all the rest of his giddy plumage. This love of finery is taken as proof of the worst suspicions entertained about him by the stricter comrades. It may be that "Jim" will have to choose between his party and his wardrobe, just as Oliver Goldsmith had to choose between his love of coloured vests and the Church.

RUMPUS IN MOSCOW.

This gospel that Labour ought not to look pretty has caused a rumpus in that New Jerusalem of the Reds, Moscow. It seems that when Lunarcharsky, the Minister of Education, went to Geneva he took his wife with him and when once amongst the wicked Capitalists, Madame let herself go, for all the world as though she was one of the unsaved. She tricked herself out in jewels and trinkets, bangles and furs, and being a good looking woman and an actress into the bargain, she made even her Capitalist sisters look "small potatoes."

But you can't keep a treachery like this secret. The dreadful news got abroad. It reached Moscow, and a Soviet bull has been promulgated against the outrage. Henceforth Madame is to be kept in cold storage (and alpaca) at Moscow, and Lunarcharsky is sent abroad alone, in flannels like a decent proletarian.

In this matter I am on the side of "Jim" Thomas's dress suit and Ramsay's creased trousers. Luther said he did not mean to let the Devil have all the good times, and I see no reason why Labour should suppose that you can only be virtuous in baggy knees and a cloth cap.

I would not trust a man whose only certificate of honesty was that he always wore a cloth round his neck instead of a collar. There is as much affectation in being dowdy as in being over-dressed, and if Mr. Thomas went to a Mansion House banquet in his working clothes he would be the most dress-conscious person present as well as a blot on the company.

"Jim" wears his working clothes when he is at work and he tidies himself up when the occasion requires. If he likes to see himself in a dress suit occasionally, it is an innocent vanity which casts no slur on his political honesty.

There is nothing in the Ten Commandments against wearing a dress suit, and it is quite possible to believe in the Sermon on the Mount and still to be careful about the crease in your trousers. The taste for beautiful things is natural to all of us, and one of the greatest mistakes of the Puritans was to mix up virtue with the pursuit of ugliness.

I think if Mr. Snowden, who has joined in poking fun at Mr. Thomas's dress suit, will inquire of Mrs. Snowden he will find that she agrees with Madame Lunarcharsky that the Capitalists should not have a monopoly of all the pretty things. Socialism should mean pretty things for all and not baggy knees for everybody.

MEN ARE LIKE BOILERS

FORD ON REPAIRING HUMAN BEINGS

"I am becoming more convinced every day that we should spend more time in the study of food and how to eat it," says Mr. Henry Ford in an interview recorded in "The Forum."

"Most of us eat too much. We eat wrong kind of food at the wrong time and ultimately suffer for it. We must find a bttr way to feed ourselves and provide our bodies with what they need for replenishment and growth. Hither to we have spent more time in studying methods of repairing machinery and of renewing mechanisms than we have in studying this fundamental problem of human life. Of course, much has been done by our dietists, but they have only scratched the surface. One does not have to be a food faddist to be interested in the subject.

"Although the normal average life of human beings has been almost doubled in the last fifty years, I feel sure that we shall find means of renewing the human body so that men will retain their health, vitality, and mental keenness for many years longer. Take Edison, for example; to-day he is just as keen mentally as he ever was. There is every reason to believe that we should be able to renew our human bodies in the same manner as we renew a defect in a boiler. Not so long ago we found that our boilers were being discarded because in one or two spots corrosion had set in and weakened the surface.

"We had some research work done on the problem and soon found a way to renew this metal at the point of expected failure, so that it was just as good as new. The boiler was put back into operation stronger, if anything, than when it was first installed. We have found ways to cut down corrosion.

"The point is, if there is enough thinking done along this line, there is no reason why we could not do the same with the human body. There is no law against it. The great problem is to get people in the mental attitude where they are willing to try to do it, willing to use the facts after we get them."

THE VICTORIANS

MR. SHAW'S ATTACK

"The Victorian woman was a humbug—a wonderful person indeed, but sham—one acting a part.

"When Ibsen came along, she went to her dressing-room and took off her makeup."

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, in an Ibsen Centenary Lecture to the British Drama League at the Royal Society of Arts last night, contrasted the pre-ibsen woman and the post-Ibsen woman, says "The Daily Chronicle":—

Jane Austen, George Eliot and Charlotte Bronte were not real women, he said.

"They were stage women. The were women who discovered that there was an ideal woman, as it were, and that it was up to them to play the part, just as an Irishman, realising that there is a stage Irishman accepts the position and plays up to him.

PLAYING A PART.

"The real women were there all the time, but they had to play a part and wear a dress, which was a very long dress.

"The woman of those days had to cover the lower part of her person with a very skirt.

"As for the upper part of her person, it had to be, not dressed, but upholstered. (Laughter).

"She had to be what is known as the Victorian woman, and to be dressed so as to excite 'sex appeal.'

"I have my dreams of the past," continued Mr. Shaw, "and when I think of the women I loved it is nothing like the present-day young person with legs that I see, but woman with a long skirt and an ample bodice.

"But you know, the real animal was there all the time."

It was Ibsen who broke the spell, declared Mr. Shaw. He smashed the stage woman with the result that the next generation of women came up as real

SHAKESPEARE A "BEGINNER"

Mr. Shaw compared Ibsen and Shakespeare.

Ibsen, he said, "recapitulated" Shakespeare, got done with him, and wrapped him into a small parcel before he was 30; he had passed the stage of Moliere before he was 40, and of Goethe before he was 50.

"I say without hesitation that Shakespeare and Moliere ewre always like beginners compared with Ibsen in the valuation of the human mind, in the faculty of insight, and in the fundamental genius of the story-teller."

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